ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,972—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th April.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7589	W. B. Andrews	15th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2nd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued *via* Trieste, the "Gotthard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 12, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Oil Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 672 tons, on the 15th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 20th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, about 23rd April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 930 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning *vis versa*, or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 26th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 15th instant. For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th April 1897.

Improperly FILTERED WATER is undoubtedly used in many SODA-WATER FACTORIES, and proper attention is not paid to the disinfection of empty Bottles.

KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS.
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES.

We guarantee our Waters to be manufactured from PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER and under PROPER SANITARY CONDITIONS.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

ARE THOSE MOST SUITABLE
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS—STILL.		CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner Wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 8	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	...	41 4	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner Wine	"	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	"	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SPARKLING HOCK.					
SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
SPARKLING MOSELLES.					
FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0
SAUTERNES.					
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	per doz.	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	30 8	16 12

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NEW NOVELS.

	Rs.	a.
THOMAS HARDY'S "Well-Beloved"	4	8
THOMAS HARDY'S "Well-Beloved"	4	8
THOMAS HARDY'S "Well-Beloved"	4	8
FLORA AMNIE STEEL'S "On the Face of the Waters"	2	0
FLORA ANNIE STEEL'S "On the Face of the Waters"	2	0
FLORA ANNIE STEEL'S "On the Face of the Waters"	2	0
BEATRICE HARRADEN'S "Hilda Strafford"	2	0
BEATRICE HARRADEN'S "Hilda Strafford"	2	0
BEATRICE HARRADEN'S "Hilda Strafford"	2	0

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS,
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS
SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES,
GLADSTONE, ODD KIT HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLDALLS, SOVEREIGN BELTS, HAT CASES,
TRAVELLING BATHS, with BASKET.
DECK-CHAIRS.—FROM RS. 2-8 EACH.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

AN UNRIVALLED COLLECTION OF THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE WATCHES.

	Rs.
Military Popular Watches, metal	15
The Campaign Watches, metal and Silver	From Rs. 25 to 75
Railway Watches, metal and Silver	" " 25 " 85
Railway Calendar Watches, metal	24
Impermeable Watches, metal and Silver	65
Black Dial Watches, in Silver case	65
Fancy coloured Dial Watches, metal	28
Military Model Wrist Watches, metal	32
Military Model Wrist Watches, Gold and Silver	From Rs. 35 to 180
Cheap Model Wrist Watches, metal	20
Splash Board Watches, with cases	" " 40 " 95
Military Pocket Lever Silver Watches	" " 45 & 48
Gentlemen's Silver Watches	" " 50 " 110
English Lever Watches, Silver	" " 95 " 240
Standard Watches in Silver cases	" " 110 " 125
Standard Watches in Gold "	" " 200 " 650
Youth's Silver Watches	" " 35 " 85
Automatic Calendar Watches	150
Jas. McCabe Watches, Gold	350
Thos. Russell & Son's English Silver Watches	95
Thos. Russell & Son's English Gold Watches	From Rs. 450 to 650
Handle's Gold and Silver Watches	" " 85 " 250
Chronometer Watches, Gold	1,200
Convertible Watches, convertible from Hunting into Crystal face and in Gold cases	450
Chronograph Watches in metal cases	90
Chronograph Watches, in Silver	110
Eight-Day Winding Watches	Rs. 90 to 650
Musical Watches	" 650 " 950
Double Time Watches in Gold and Silver cases	" 30 " 350
Geographical Synchronometers or Universal Time Watches	500
Perpetual Calendar and Simple Calendar Watches in Gold and Silver	From " 35 to 1,200
Centre Seconds Watches, in Silver and Gold cases	" " 120 " 500
Repeater Watches, in Silver and Gold cases	" " 500 " 2,500
Ladies' Watches in metal, Silver or Gold	" " 15 " 350
The Nursing Sisters centre Seconds Pocket Watches in Gold	Rs. 95 " 110 and 125
Ladies' Presentation Watches	2,500
Chatelaine Watches	From Rs. 45 to 2,500
Ladies' Bracelet Watches in a variety of designs	" " 65 " 2,200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S

SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID.

Prepared to our Special Formula by the most eminent Firm of Manufacturing Chemists in England. Rs. 3-8 Gallon.

CARBOLIC ACID.

One of the most powerful of Disinfectants, Rs. 3-8 Gallon.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.

LADIES' TRUNKS.	GLADSTONE BAGS.	AIR-TIGHT CASES.
TROOPER TRUNKS.	HAND BAGS.	DRESS SUIT CASES.
CABIN TRUNKS.	CLOTHES BAGS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	HAT CASES.	RUG STRAPS.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS FOR MORNING VISITING DINNER BALL GOWNS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WORLD RENOWNED

PETER DAWSON'S WHISKY.

PERFECTION (*Special*) Old Scotch Whisky			
Do.	do.	do.	PD PD PD
Princess Liqueur	do.	do.	Wallace Moir's
Regalia	do.	do.	do.
Clan Chatton	do.	do.	John Ranald's

Mr. G. Combe Stewart, F.C.S., (Fellow of the Chemical Society of London), Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist at Glasgow, reports as under :—

"Dawson's Perfection Old Scotch Whisky has *Great Age* ; it is thoroughly well matured through Lying in the Bonded Warehouses for *many years*. It is *Pure and Unadulterated*, being Distilled from the very Finest Materials. *Uniform* in Excellence of Quality and *Free* from German Spirit or anything likely to be Injurious to Health."

SOLE AGENTS :

JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, 16th, 17th, and 19th instant, those DAYS being HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

C. BERESFORD, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED NOTICE.

AFTER SATURDAY next, the seventeenth instant, the DOWN SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Victoria Terminus at 18-10 o'clock on week days only, for Lonauli, and after THURSDAY next, the fifteenth instant, the EXTRA DOWN LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Bombay at 18-50 daily, (except on SATURDAYS) for Thana, and the EXTRA UP LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Thana at 19-50 for Bombay on week days (except on SATURDAYS), will be DISCONTINUED.

The Notice regarding the SPECIAL DOWN TRAIN to Lonauli, dated the eleventh of February last, is cancelled, and that part of the Notice, dated the twenty-second of January last, which is affected by this Notice, is also cancelled.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the thirteenth of April, 1897.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,

BORDEAUX.

GENUINE RICH CLARETS,

Shipped by the above Firm,

TO BE HAD OF

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS :—

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

"CHAHPORE" TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
FINEST ORANGE PEKOE	"	0	12
ORANGE PEKOE	"	0	10
FAMILY MIXTURE	"	0	10
PEKOE	"	0	8
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

		Rs.	a.
1 Pound	in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ "	" " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ "	" " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR

DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called

JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"

"GYMKHANAS."

"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

and all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"

"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS.

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome, substantial made blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, a sympathetic square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., English made single-seated brougham, by Silk and Sons, London, in very good order, specially made to order, English made victoria by Lawrie and Marner, London, two showy bay Arab horses and one bay waler horse, all going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, valuable books on medicine, general literature and fiction, surgical instruments, doctor's desk for tabloids, Carter's literary machine, Brussels and Cambay carpets, telescopic brass hall and table lamps, by Hinks, brass bedstead, table ornaments, poultry, etc., the property of Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel D. N. PARAKH.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The carriages, and horses will be sold, at 2 p.m., and the surgical instruments, and the books, at 4 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Railway Building, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. R. Workshops, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, one iron upright grand pianoforte, by John Brothers, (makers to the London Academy of Music), Columbian Stone Works, cooking stove with chimney, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, flower pots, etc., the property of J. COBBAN, Esq. Foreman.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "MARKUR HALL," ON THE NEPEAN SEA ROAD, AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the executrix and executors of the will of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of land, situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, recently surveyed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, etc., containing 11,411 square yards, and forming that part of the piece of land referred to in the will of the late Framjee Cowasjee Markur, deceased, as containing by estimation 11,647 37-100 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, which was left after deducting the area, subsequently sold by the said Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur to the Municipality for road improvement, and now thrown into the road and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by the said road, on the south by the property described in the said will as the southern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, and now the property of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, on the west by the seashore, and on the north partly by the seashore and partly by the property of Furdoonjee M. Banajee, and particularly delineated in the plan which will be produced at the auction sale, and thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, which said piece of land formerly formed part of the said testator's said property at Nepean Sea Road, and which (or the greater part thereof) was numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 43, new survey No. 7141, together with the bungalow and out-buildings standing thereon, known as "Markur Hall," and which said property was, at the date of the testator's death, in his occupation, and is now in the occupation of the vendors, his executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Brown and Moir, the vendors' attorneys, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 pair of bay Australian horses, 15-1, 5 years old, purchased last year from Mr. Baldock, price Rs. 1,400.

1 pair of silver grey Arab horses, 6 years old, price Rs. 800.

1 brougham by Silk and Sons, made to order, cost £160, price Rs. 1,200.

1 mail-phaeton by Silk and Sons, made to order, cost £130, price Rs. 1,200.

Apply to

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th April, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Admiralty House," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished *substantial made household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship* (specially selected and made to order), by John Roberts and Co., best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand cottage piano, by "Blüthner," in splendid tone, one mahogany miniature billiard table, very handsome China, Japanese Doulton, majolica and Crown Derby table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria, with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong-built landau with a chesnut Arab horse and harness, etc., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq., of Messrs. John Roberts and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful grey waler gelding, 15 hands, broken to single and double harness, very fast, believed sound.

1 brown Arab pony, 13 3, goes well in harness and saddle, can play polo.

1 handsome strong-built dog-cart in very good order.

1 handsome strong built victoria with removeable coach box.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the jutha of Kevaldas Tricumdas, by order of Kevaldas Tricumdas and on account and risk of Sha Bhimjee Samjee and Co. :—

40 *baff* lo (Morbi) cotton, selected and stamped by the said Sha Bhimjee Samjee and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the tents, Esplanade Bandstand, No. 3 plot, Wellington Lines, Fort, valuable teakwood and blackwood mahogany substantial-made plain and carved house old furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one first-rate rosewood grand cottage pianoforte by Schneider in very good order, quite as new, one Singer's sewing machine on substantial made stand, rich purdahs, very rich Cambay and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, large cooking stove, iron water tank, garden hose, etc., etc., the property of Captain J. FALLE, R. I. M.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, made to order, by John Roberts and Co., glass and crockeryware, a nearly new rosewood cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, rich Persian carpets, iron bedsteads, with wire mattress, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of R. L. TREVITHICK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th April, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE (OF 34 HORSES).

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No, 38 of 1897.

Shaik Abdul Wahab bin Ahmed Mushari Arab, trading as Ahmed Mahomed Mushari .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Veterinary Lieutenant Colonel John Anderson and Wilson J. Lidbetter, traded as Messrs. Anderson and Co. .... Defendants.

Messrs. Framjee Moos and Mehta, the Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Whereas by a warrant for sale, dated the 13th day of April, 1897, and Judge's order, dated 9th day of April, 1897, the undersigned has been directed by the Sheriff of Bombay to sell by Public Auction herein at the stable of Messrs. Anderson and Co., at Bellasis Road, Byculla, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., 34 horses attached herein.

Each horse will be put up separately and terms cash.

The horses are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 14th April, 1897.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twines KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;

Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI,

63, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has again RE-OPENED his JEWELLERY and INDIAN CURIOSITIES ESTABLISHMENT at the above address.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 33rd (ad-interim) DIVIDEND, at the rate of Gt. Rs. 40 (forty) per share, for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1896, has been declared, and WILL BE PAID to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 12th day of April, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1897, between the hours of 11 to 2 p.m., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th April 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY, Secy., Treasurer, and Agent.

by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1897. His Attorneys.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000

RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...... Yens	12,000,000	= Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... "	4,500,000	= "	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... "	4,130,000	= "	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$	6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).

WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,

BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ½ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625

PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES and REST .... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,

C. BERESFORD, Manager,

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio.*)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES

OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy-holders.
Protection from liability of Partnership.
Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THE Assurance Policy suited to the present time is a Sun Endowment 15 years' term. It is under the Sun Life System, and the Bonuses are guaranteed by the OLD SUN OFFICE. This Policy is unsurpassed, and the premiums are moderate from the day of entry.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

The connections of this Company date from A.D. 1710. Full particulars can be obtained.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE

ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary

NOW READY.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1897.

With Portrait of His Highness

RASULKHANJI,

NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water 9-9m., 9-16a. Low water, 2-51m., 3-0a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Temperance Council Meeting, Presidency Association, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Abdul Karrim Haji Mahomed Hossein, residing at Mody Bay, has reported to the police that a servant of his, whom he had entrusted with Rs. 708 to pay into the Port Trust Office, has absconded.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.—A meeting of the delegates and members of the Bombay Temperance Council will be held in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, this evening, at 5-30, for the consideration of a representation to be made to Government.

CAPTAIN MATHEWS.—We are requested to state that the Captain Mathews who was in charge of the s. s. Khedive when she was wrecked is not Captain J. Mathews, late of the Knight line, who at the present time is in Bombay, in the employment of the Port Trust.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Saychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dara Salem, Mozambique, Beira, Chinde, Ibo, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and Pretoria, per extra s. s. Chindwara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 37, viz., 1s. 3d. per rupee.

BATHING FATALITY AT VERSOWA.—The dead body of the Parsee who was drowned in the sea at Versowa on Monday last, was found yesterday morning by a Christian, who informed Mr. Pestonji Framji Talati of the fact. The latter gentleman reported the matter to the patel of the village, who held an inquest (punchnama) on the body, which was brought down to Bombay in a carriage and consigned to the Towers of Silence in the evening with the usual ceremony.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain Hathereil and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	A Distant Greeting	Doring
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Intermezzo	Russe	Franke
Selection	Pepita	Lecocq
Valse	Venetia	Lawthian
Polka	Fizz	Whishaw

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kassim Shivji, a Khoja servant, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Wilson, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 800, belonging to his master, Abdulla Pira Din. The accused was entrusted by his master with four currency notes, one for Rs 500 and three for Rs. 100 each. The notes were cut into two pieces, and the halves were placed in two envelopes separately. The envelope containing the left-halves was ordered to be registered at Mandvie Post Office, while the envelope containing the right halves of the notes was ordered to be registered at the Mumbadavi Post Office. The accused put the notes into the covers and sealed the same in the presence of complainant, who wrote the address of his agents to whom the notes were to be forwarded. Accused took the covers containing the money and went to the Post Office. He returned and handed over two receipts to complainant, who subsequently missed the same from his office. He then learnt from his agent at Kampti by a telegram that he received two registered covers which contained pieces of blank paper, and no money was found therein. Accused was then questioned and handed over to the police. The matter stands adjourned.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD UPON MR. TELLERY.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the charge preferred against the Mahomedan who styled himself Professor Mortuza of cheating Mr. S. J. Tellery in respect of jewellery, valued at Rs. 15,000. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomji, solicitors, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Mirza Husein Khan, solicitor, with Mr. Mahomed Ali Jumah, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. Davar, in opening the case, remarked that after inducing Mr. Tellery to part with the property on the false representation that he would sell it to H. H. the Nizam, for a long time accused put off complainant, whenever a demand for payment was made, saying that a well known photographer waited for some years before he got payment for his bill for five lakhs, while a well known jeweller waited several years before he received payment to the extent of eighteen lakhs of rupees. A long correspondence passed between the parties (it being very pressing on complainant's side and soothing on the part of the accused) until the proceedings were taken. Mr. Tellery was then called as a witness, and examined by Mr Davar. He corroborated the statement made in the information filed by the accountant of the Tellery establishment. The matter stands adjourned.

THE FIRE AT ARGYLE ROAD.

THE following is the official report submitted by Superintendent Sweeny yesterday morning, to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the fire which broke out on Monday night at Argyle Road :—

At about 11 o'clock, last night, some smoke was seen issuing from the groundfloor godown in Banoda Street, Argyle Road, owned and occupied by one Hirji Govindji and stored with hemp, linseed, galnuts, &c., by his brother, Liiladhur Govindji, who resides in a four-storeyed house situated next to the godown. Liiladhur at once ran to another adjoining godown, which also belonged to his brother Hirji. This latter godown was a two-storeyed building, the first floor of which was rented by one Morarji Darcy, who had stored linseed, galnuts, &c., and the second floor by one Dadabhoy Jamshetji, who had stored therein China and date mattings. A portion of the first floor was also used by Liiladhur and his brother Hirji as a pehdi, and the account-books of the firm were kept there. On entering the building Liiladhur found the place full of smoke, and the contents on fire. He seized a few books, but the majority of them having already caught fire Liiladhur was slightly burnt as he carried them out of the burning buildings. The fire, which must have been burning for some hours previous to its discovery, appeared to burst out in flames from the groundfloor to the roof. An alarm was at once raised, and the Babulla Tank, Fort, Colaba, and Sankli Tank steamers were quickly on the spot, and commenced playing on the flames with an abundant supply of water. The fire was brought under control shortly after half-past 12 o'clock, but not before both the godowns were completely gutted and the eaves of the adjoining four-storeyed building was damaged. The damage to the buildings of both the godowns and the eaves of the four-storeyed house is estimated at Rs. 11,000 and to the property in the godowns at Rs. 39,000, making the total damage at Rs. 50,000. The buildings of both the godowns have been insured with Messrs. Volkart Brothers for Rs. 10,000 and the goods for Rs. 25,000. The four-storeyed house, the eaves of which were damaged by the fire, is insured with the South British Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 15,000. The seamen of H. M's men-of-war and other vessels rendered valuable assistance in assisting the fire-brigade. The European police officers of the division under Mr. Sweeney were present, and kept order amongst the crowd.

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Mr. H[illegible]jee Jejeebhoy	50
Mr. Bamonjee Eduljee Casinath	10
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Mr. Karimbhai Ebrahim	50
Mr. Hormusjee Dantra	10
Dr. Lowdell	100
Through Dr. Lowdell	75
Mr. C. Chitty	50
Dr. Wellington Gray	250
Total	4033

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee and a common jury continued the trial of the following case at an adjourned sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions yesterday.

A SINGING-GIRL, FORTUNE-TELLING, AND HOROSCOPE-MAKING.

Ratanchand Sakaram, a Marwaree, was charged with having on the 25th September last with intent to cause injury to Benipersad Madhuram, laid an information before the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, falsely charging him with cheating and robbery, knowing that, if he was found guilty, he would have been liable to imprisonment for seven years. The Hon. Mr. Starling, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Hemming, appeared for the defence.

Inspector Hamilton gave corroborative evidence. He was shown a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police by the prisoner from Manmad, in which he complained of having been robbed by Benipersad in Bombay. On witness going to Manmad, the prisoner told him that he had nine servants in his employ, seven of whom he produced, saying that the remaining two had gone elsewhere. Witness was not satisfied about their absence. They were produced by the Manmad police, and were found to be the men, who were said to have accompanied the prisoner to Benipersad's house on the 24th August.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness admitted he had from the first formed an impression against the theory of the prisoner having been robbed; but he did not allow it to interfere with his investigation of the truth in the matter. The two servants who were found last denied having been in Bombay, or knowing Benipersad. Witness, examined the bungalow at Mahaluxmee under orders from the Commissioner of Police. It was an empty house.

You made enquiries regarding Sadatkhan?—Yes.

Do you agree with Mr. Nolan who said that Sadatkhan went about as a hawker, but for the purpose of cheating?—Yes, I admit that he was an expert swindler. The accused speaks and understands English although he cannot write it. I spoke to him in Marathi.

On the last day, before dismissing the case, Mr. Hamilton, the magistrate, framed a charge?—I cannot say. He does not tell us what he does.

Re-examined: At Manmad I was shown entries in the prisoner's books which I initialled. The books produced here do not bear those initials, and I suggest that the books have been got up since. No books whatever were produced by the prisoner in Mr. Hamilton's court.

To the Judge:—Sadatkhan was an expert swindler, well-known to the police, and was ordered out of Bombay some time ago. The story of Benipersad has been the same throughout. The story of the prisoner has been consistent since the 5th September, but before that he shifted it. He at first accused five Parsees. He said Sadatkhan had gone to Benipersad's house to know his luck. From the first my impression was that the prisoner had been robbed of his money, but not in the way, nor by the people mentioned by him.

Shrinath Nanabhoy, a clerk in the Currency Exchange Office, said that on the 28th August last a notice was received from the accused at Manmad, that he had been robbed of five notes for Rs. 4,500, of which he gave the numbers. Two of the numbers for notes of Rs. 1,000 each were wrong and belonged to notes for rupees five each.

To the judge: Two of the notes were paid after the notice. We could not stop payment of notes to Banks or respectable persons even after notice. In such case, we give notice to the police and to the party concerned.

Kooverial Khoopchand, a servant of the accused, was called on his recognisance, but did not answer.

Mr. Kirkpatrick did not object to the absent man's evidence going in.

Mr. Starling accordingly read the man's deposition to the jury and closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the judge, said: My father was a wealthy man. He died about six years ago. Sadatkhan knew about my position. There is an entry in my books about the amount I brought to Bombay. The books I produced before Inspector Hamilton are the books I have produced here. He did not initial any entries although he examined the books for two hours. From the beginning the police disbelieved the truth of my story, and took the side of Benipersad. I was taken to his house and detained there a whole day. In the evening I was taken to the Mahaluxmee bungalow by Sadatkhan. From the Victoria Terminus I was taken by Sadatkhan to Benipersad's house. I have seven shops carrying on different sorts of business, and I have 20 or 25 men in my employ. I advance monies on the mortgage of jaghirs. Only lately I got a decree for Rs. 5,000 against the Vinchoorkar jaghir. I am known to several European and native gentlemen. I have got papers here relating to the mortgage of jaghirs. Zoolum was practised upon me, and I pray for redress.

The Judge: Tell him I am going to ask him a few questions which he may answer or not as he pleases.

Did you bring any servants with you to Bombay?—No.

Were you taken from the Victoria Terminus to Benipersad's house?—Yes.

About what time?—Half-past nine in the morning.

How long did you remain there?—Till half-past 5 p.m. No liquor was given me to drink, nor was there any singing-girl brought to sing. I came to Bombay on previous occasions, and left after a stay of a day or two. I was given some sweetmeats to eat at Benipersad's house. I had taken some light refreshment at the Calian station.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he would call no evidence.

Mr. Starling summed up the evidence for the prosecution. The learned counsel commented on the details of the accused's story, remarking that they were inconsistent and contradictory. The story was highly improbable when minutely looked into. On the other hand, the witnesses called for the prosecution corroborated the statement of Benipersad; and it showed that Benipersad could not have accompanied the accused to the house at Mahaluxmee.

He was a man with a family and had lived in the house for ten years, carrying on a profession which in this country, was not looked upon with disfavour; and therefore that he was not a man likely to join in robbing the accused if he was robbed.

Mr. Krikpatrick, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defence, submitted that the two points which the prosecution in this case were bound to prove to the satisfaction of the jury were, that the prisoner was never robbed of his ornaments and money, that Benipersad had nothing whatever to do with the robbery, that he was a perfectly innocent man and that, knowing him to be innocent, the prisoner deliberately brought a false charge against him. His Lordship would tell the jury that those were points which required clear proof before the prisoner could be found guilty. The learned counsel submitted that the prosecution had failed in both these points. There was no clear proof that no robbery had been committed in the house at Mahaluxmee, or that Benipersad was not concerned therein and was a perfectly innocent man. The numbers of the currency notes, of which the accused gave notice to the Currency Department, and the letter which he wrote to the Commissioner of Police, showed the truth of his complaint. In his complaint, the accused stated that he was rendered unconscious at the Mahaluxmee bungalow, and that he could not say who stole his money, but he was sure that Sadatkhan, Benipersad, and some Parsees formed the group of people whom he saw at the bungalow. The learned counsel submitted that the accused's story was a probable one, far more so than that of Benipersad. There could be no doubt upon the evidence that Benipersad was in league with Sadatkhan, an expert swindler, and that he had a share in the spoil. If not, why should Sadatkhan have sent word to Benipersad that he was bringing the Marwaree to his house the next day? The intimation in advance was needless if Benipersad had no share in the transaction. If the Marwaree came merely on business, why should he have been detained in the house the whole day? Benipersad could not but have been aware of the net that was being woven round the Marwaree.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, remarked that the learned counsel for the defence had correctly stated the law bearing upon the case. Before coming to any conclusion adverse to the prisoner, the jury should come to a positive opinion that the accused had told an absolutely fictitious story about his being in possession of Rs. 4,500, about his going to Benipersad's house, about his being taken to a bungalow at Mahaluxmee and about his being robbed there of his money. The jury should also be satisfied that the prisoner had not only concocted a wholly fictitious story, but that he was actuated by malice towards Benipersad. If the story was in the main correct or substantial that the man was deprived of his money that he was not actuated by malice it would be unsafe to convict him. If the prisoner, in making the complaint, had an honest belief, however foolish or erroneous it might be, he could not be found guilty of the present charge. The law had provided a safeguard for persons in the position of the prisoner, that, if he believed that he had been cheated or robbed, even though the belief be erroneous, he could not be prosecuted on a charge like the present.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

The second Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

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INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

MR. G. COTTON, Joint Hon. Secy. of the above fund, yesterday, issued the following general statement showing the manner in which the sums received are being allocated :—

OBJECTS OF THE FUND.

1st.—To supplement the subsistence rations, which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for the patients in hospital, for children, and the like.

2nd.—To provide for the maintenance of orphans.

3rd.—To relieve the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved.

4th.—To restore to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding, those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life.

It may be observed, that while thanks to the generous response to the appeal made for funds, large sums of money are at once available, the expenditure of these monies must necessarily extend over some months, and can only be doled out month by month, as required for objects one, two and three, and as the largest demand will be under objects four, it follows that a large balance will remain unused until the rains set in.

Remittances have been made to the District Committees as asked for, but so far they have not been large, due, no doubt, to the fact, that is only since the 30th March that the total amount available could be ascertained, and, until this was known, it was not possible for District Committees to regulate their expenditure.

With all charitable Funds, the question necessarily is, how much is there available rather than what can usefully be expended. Now that the several Committees are aware of the sum at their disposal, demand will doubtless come in freely enough.

The basis upon which requisitions have been made on the Central Fund, and allotments granted to the District Committees, is the number of persons employed on Relief Works with a due consideration of the degree of scarcity in each Province and District so far as the same can be ascertained. The following figures show the percentage for all India and the different Collectorates of the Presidency :—

FOR ALL INDIA.

Madras total hands working 66,049, percentage 2·05; Bombay total hands working 4,12,259, percentage 12·82; Bengal total hands working 4,10,002, per centage 12·75: North-Western Provinces and Oudh total hands working 16,54,017, percentage 51·45; Punjab total hands working 1,23,734, percentage 3·86; Central Provinces total hands working 3,51,379, percentage 10·92; Burmah total hands working 26,128, percentage 0·81; Berar total hands working 11,111, percentage 0·34; Hyderabad total hands working 4,509, percentage 0·14; Central India total hands working 1,37,040, percentage 4·26; and Rajputana total hands working 19,469, percentage 0·60;—Total hands working 32,15,301, percentage 100·00.

FOR BOMBAY.

Collectorates:—Bijapur total hands working 70,772, percentage 16·72; Sholapur total hands working 1,23,915, percentage 29·33; Ahmednagar total hands working 93,739, percentage 22·85; Poona total hands working 20,444, percentage 4·83; Nasik total hands working 36,898, percentage 8·70; Satara total hands working 29,920, percentage 7·06; Khandeish total hands working 37,559, percentage 8·86; Belgaum total hands working 6,693, percentage 1·48; and Dharwar total hands working 712, percentage 0·17.—Total hands working 4,23,352, percentage 100·00.

Amount required for the above objects as estimated by the several District Committees in the Famine Districts Sholapur Rs. 2,50,000; Bijapore Rs. 2,33,000; Ahmednagger Rs. 2,00,000; Khandeish Rs. 1,10,000; Nasik Rs. 1,10,000; Satara Rs. 70 000; Poona Rs. 50,000; Belgaum Rs. 15,000; and Dharwar Rs. 10,000. —Total Rs. 10,48,000.

Amount subscribed and received :—Local Subscriptions (of which received) (Rs. 1,78,969) Rs. 1,97,794, Central Committee received on 8th February Rs. 15,000, 12th February Rs. 30,000, 16th March Rs. 1,00,000 and 30th March Rs. 6,98,750, total Rs. 10,41,544.

The Committees formed for distribution, details of requirements, remittances made, and general remarks from each collectorate :—

SHOLAPUR COMMITTEE.

President.—W. T. Morrison, I.C.S. Members.—Messrs. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S., B. C. H. Kennedy, I.C.S., Geo. Scott, R. P. Bengiri, M. B. Warad, Virchand Dipchand, A. M. Dalal, S. R. Kirloskar, Pir Mahomed Daffedar, N. C. Thannedar. Hon. Secretary.—C. Carmichael, I.C.S.

Probable requirements up to September. Heads I, II, and III Rs. 50,000, Heads I, II, and IV Rs. 2,00,000, total Rs. 2,50,000. A much larger sum than 2 lacs could be usefully expended under Head IV, but the Committee has estimated only what would appear proportionate as compared with other parts of India.

Amount remitted Rs. 10,030.

BIJAPORE COMMITTEE.

President.—Mr. G. D. Panse, I.C.S. Members.—Messrs. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., H. Page, I.C.S., Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, Rao Bahadur V. R. Kilkar, and Rao Bahadur K. B. Deval, District Deputy Collectors. Messrs. C. T. Burke, F. A. Dashwood, G. K. Apt, and G. V. Gayatonde. Executive Engineer, Mr. H. Ram Anna. Assistant Engineer, Surgeon-Captain J. B. Smith, Surgeon-Lieutenant V. Bennett, Rao Sahebs V. V. Phadke, H. S. Phadnis, and H. V. Chimulgund, Subordinate Judges, Rao Sahebs Sheshgirrao, and Baghvendrarao, Pleaders, Rao Saheb B. Y. Jethar. Messrs. Mamanandas Shingi, Dundapa Jagur, Nath, Rangoje, Ramdas Darbar, Shett Saheb Bhanjee, Aba Saheb Janvekar, Jewandas Dwarkadasa *alias* Baba Shet, Bindoorao Hanamant.

Members of the Executive Committee to administer the funds.

Chairman: Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Members: Rao Sahebs H. S. Phadnis and Raghvendrarao, Messrs. Hanamandas Shingi, B. Y. Jethar, Dhondapa Jagur, Irappa Mantvi, Raghojee Bhai.

Probable requirements till end of September, clothing for women, Rs. 15,000; clothing for men, Rs. 15,000; clothing for small children, Rs. 3,000; relief to weavers, Rs. 20,000; relief to families unable to work, Rs. 30,000; addition to Government rations of non-working children, Rs. 10,000; addition to Government rations of non-working mothers, Rs. 5,000; purchase of seed, Rs. 20,000; purchase of bullocks, Rs. 40,000; miscellaneous, Rs. 10,000; total Rs. 1,68,000. The Honorary Secretary, Bombay branch, added Rs. 70,000 (Head IV). Amount remitted Rs. 10,000.

For the purpose of establishing an efficient system of distribution on approved lines throughout the district of the funds for charitable relief, Sub-Committees have been appointed in the following places :—1. Sindgi, 2. Indi, 3. Bagevadi, 4. Hungund, 5. Bagalkot, 6. Guledgud, 7. Muddebihal.

These Committees are presided over in the first five places by the Sub-divisional Revenue Officers, in Guledgud by a local Missionary, and in Muddebihal by the Subordinate Judge.

Money has been distributed to each of these Sub-Committees with a letter of advice giving directions as to how it should be expended.

In Bijapur the distribution of relief is controlled by the Executive Committee itself, with Mr. W. D. Sheppard as its Chairman.

Endeavours are being made in the first instance to find out all cases of destitution among respectable families, who while being possessed of little or no means are unable or unaccustomed to undertake manual labour and who cannot be expected to resort to the relief works. In Bijapur itself there are about thirty Mussalman families of this type, mostly families in which the custom is for the females to be strictly Pardanashin and whose bread-winners are either dead or so old and crippled as to be unable to do any manual labour whatever. Among the Hindus of Bijapur such families are fewer, and enquiries concerning them are as yet incomplete. To these families a monthly allowance of Rs. 5 or 6, varying in proportion to the number of children in each, is given.

Throughout the district generally destitution of the above nature is found chiefly among the smaller Brahmins whose families furnish the men who serve as Village Officers. In many villages there are from three to four of such families the descendants of former village officers who now have no employment and have this year obtained no grain from the small plots of land which they possess. Being of high caste they are too proud to accept the village dole, and in many cases they are suffering considerably. Sub-Committees are now engaged in finding them out and making them monthly allowance of about Rs. 5.

A second source of expenditure is the provision of clothing for the poorer among the persons who are actually on the relief works.

Among the lower castes, who furnish nearly one half of the total workers, there are many who live from hand to mouth, and even in the best of times earn barely sufficient to clothe themselves decently. For these, saris, bodices, shirts, and kamblis are being bought, and will be distributed to those in need by the various Government officers employed on the works.

Funds are also allowed for providing more nourishing food, such as milk and rice for the children on the works, and particularly for those who are fed at the Government kitchens.

AHMEDNAGAR COMMITTEE.

President: Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I.C.S. Members: Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S. (Dist. Judge); Col. Garsten, Commanding the Station; Surgeon-Major Stevenson; Civil Surgeon, Rao Bahadur Y. T. Mirkar, Vice President, District Local Board; Khan Saheb Eduljee, Vice President, Ahmednagar Municipality; Mr. Mahomed Sidik Wd. Gulmahamed; and Mr. Mohunlal Hiralal Wakil.

Rough estimate of amount required up to end of September. For Poor Houses Rs. 5,000, for orphanage Rs. 10,000, for Pardanashin women, Rs. 20,000, for clothing distribution, Rs. 15,090, for general relief Rs. 25 000, for purchase of bullocks Rs. 1,00,000 for purchase of seeds Rs. 2,500.—Total Rs. 2,00,000. Amount remitted Rs. 10,000.

Money is being expended in supplying cheap sarries and blankets to workers, care of orphans, relief of Pardanashin women and medical help and comfort to women confined on the work. It is estimated that 1,00,000 persons will be employed on relief works by the middle of April. There are some 200 cripples catalogued for relief in one of the eleven subdivisions, and it is expected that the number will reach three to four thousand.

Mr. Whiteworth, I.C.S., has kindly consented to write a periodical report.

KHANDEISH COMMITTEE.

President: Mr. A Cumine, I.C.S. Vice-President: Mr. D. S. Garud, Chairman: Roa Bahadur Moro Chintamon Joshi. Members: Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodur, Mr. M. N. Gadre, Government Prosecutor, Dhulia, Mr. D. L. Desh Pande, Pleader, Mr. Y. V. Niphadkar, Pleader, Mr. S. G. Saraaf, Rao Saheb L. B. Wakharkar, Mr. Daulatram Askaram, Sowcar, Mr. Sakharam Dullabhdas, Sowcar, Mr. Brijlal Vishwambhar Delhiwalla, Mr. M. S. Haralal, Pensioned Nazir, Mr. Munirodin Kazi, Mr. Inkaram Arjun, Hon. Magistrate, Khan Saheb Dadamiya Anwarkha Deshmuk, Pachora, Mr. Abajee Ragho Mhalas, Pleader, Julgaum, Mr. Sakharam Ganesh, Bhusawal, Mr. Raji Ragoonathrao Deshmukh, Raver, Mr. Vishwasbrao Deshmukh, Amalner. Khan Saheb Sayud Jamal, Bhadgaon, Mr. Dhondo Bhanjee Deshmukh, Jaral.

Amount asked for Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 50,000, added by Honorary Secretary.

Amount remitted Rs. 5,000.

It is estimated that some Rs. 60,000 will be spent before July as there are some 7,000 aged and infirm on whom Rs. 2 per month per head would be well bestowed. Some 17 Sub-Committees established throughout the district in distributing relief to fitting objects. The Rs. 5,000 remitted have been expended in erecting shades for stone-breakers.

NASIK COMMITTEE.

President:—Mr. H. F. Silcock, I.C.S. Chairman: Mr J. B. Alcock, District Judge, Honorary Secretary: Mr W. Plunkett, H. Deputy Collector. Members: Rev. A. Manwaring, Miss R. Harvey, K. B. Mir Gayasuddin Kazi, and R. B. Ganesh Pundurang Vaidya.

Amount required—Head I to Rs. 10,000, head, III Rs. 50,000, head IV Rs. 50,000, total Rs. 1,10,000.

Grants under Heads I and III will prove of immediate advantage.

Grant under Head IV required by the end of May.

Amount remitted Rs. 10,000.

SATARA COMMITTEE.

Messrs. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., E. Clement, I.C.S., D. George, Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balcrishna Marathi, Rao Bahadur Bapurjee Mahipat Kharkar, Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Padurang Agte, Khan Saheb Wali Wd. Dadamiya, Mr. Wasudeo Ramchandra Ibatte.

Requirements—Head I Rs. 20,000, head IV Rs. 50,00 (Added by Hon. Sec., Bombay Branch) total Rs. 70,000. Amount remitted Rs. 5,000.

Rs. 3,750 given to the members of the Committee in sums varying from Rs. 160 to Rs. 800 each for the purpose of distribution and Rs. 100 placed in each of the Treasury of Vasgaon and Karad to meet the requirement of these centres.

POONA COMMITTEE.

President:—Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., vice-president:—Mr W. C. Rand, I C.S., Asst. Collector. Chairman: Mr. A. H. Plunkett, CIE, City Magistrate. Mr. Secretary Treasurer.—Rao Bahadur Pandoorung Dajee Adhikari, Hazir Deputy Collector, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padamjee Pestonjee, Mr. Khazi Shaboodin CIE.

Requirements—Head No. I Rs. 10,000, head No. III Rs. 10,000, head No. IV Rs. 30,000. Total Rs. 50,000. Amount remitted Rs. 15,000.

Relief suggested for the men in Ghaut Country as part of their families should remain to prepare for the Rabi Crops before the rains while the other part are on the relief works. Small gifts of Rs. 15 per family would be a fair help and give them a chance of preparing for Rabi Crops. The estimated population of this class is Rs. 50,000.

BELGAUM.

No Committee formed so far. Probable requirements till end of September. Head No. I Rs. 4,000, head No II Rs 1,000, head No III Rs 1,000, and head No IV Rs 4000. Total Rs 10,000.

Remitted Rs 15,000 as requested, being Rs 5,000 more than first estimated. The chief relief is in helping weavers by giving them work in their own hand craft.

DHARWAR COMMITTEE.

President:—Mr. E. L. Cappel, ICS, Rao B. Kashinath Narayen Bhangaumkar, District D. Collector Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayek Bhanap Sub-Judge first class, Dharwar, Rao Saheb Ramchaddra Swamirao Malapur, Pleader, Vice President, Dist. Local Board, Dharwar, Mr. Jainulabudin Keshodraj, Municipal Commissioner, Dharwar, Mr. Mallespa Fakirapa Manvi, Vice President, Gadag-Bettigeri Municipality.

Probable requirements. Head I Rs. 2,000, head II Rs. 2,000, head III Rs. 2,000, head IV Rs. 4,000. Total Rs. 10,000. Since increased to Rs. 15,000.

No work at present conducted in this district on strict famine conditions but there is distress caused by high prices of food and fodder and want of employment. It will increase for some time but seasonable condition may prevent actual famine operation. Outlook precaurious.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Tanjore Kadambur Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith of No. 9, Gangan street, Washerman's pettah, Madras, for a machine to draw out rough flattened copper or other metal rods into shapes required for goldsmith's uses.

Lewis John Sylvester Evans, civil engineer, Mussoorie, N.-W. P., for a lock, to be called "the Sesame lock."

Amended application—See No. 74 of 1897.

Amended application—See No. 22 of 1897.

Edward Castildine Martin, journalist, of No. 6, Ruabon road, Toorak, near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for a pneumatic seat-support, principally applicable to bicycles.

Frederick Henry Haviland, solicitor, of St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth, in the country of Hants, and William Henry Murch, engineer, of 6, Spinners' End, Cradley Heath, in the county of Stafford, for an improved apparatus for generating acetylene gas.

Amended application—See No. 101 of 1897.

Amended application—See No. 51 of 1897.

Amended application—See No. 394 of 1896.

Dadabhai Jivaji Sonavala, of the municipality of Bombay, for a new process for the production of chlorine gas.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Carl Bermann, engineer, of 55, Thalstrasses, Meissen on the Elbe, in the German Empire, for improvements in retting or steeping jute. (Specification filed 26th March 1897.)

Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Conor, captain in the Third Connaught Rangers, of Vartry Lodge, Ballybrack in the county of Dublin, for improvements in bottles and their stoppering. (Specification filed 23th March 1897.)

Edwin Henery George Brewaster, civil engineer, of 12, Delahay street, Westminister, for improvement in or connected with petroleum burners for heating purposes. (Specification filed 29th March 1897.)

Frederick Edwin Strangward, accountant, of the London Bank Main street Standwell in the colony of Victoria for an improved method of and contrivances for cleaning the ball-bearings of bicycles and other velocipedes. (Specification fild 20th March 1897.)

Nathan William Horatio Sharpe engineer of 26th Perth road Stroud green London for improvements in or connected with machinery for rolling tea leaf. (Specification field 20th March 1897).

Fredrick Arthur Ellis engineer of Sylvan grove London for improvements in the drawing and planishing of tubes of aluminium alloy and in means employed therefore. (Specification filed 19th March 1897.)

Frederick Arthur Ellis engineer of Sylvan grove London for improvements in the oldering or brazing of metals particularly applicable to "alluminium alloys." (Specification filed 19th March 1897.)

Frederick Arthur Ellis engineer of Sylvan grove, London, for improvements in and relating to the manufacture of cycle frames. (Specification filed 19th March 1897.)

Pennington Motor Foreign Patents Syndicate, Ld. of 5 and 6 Great Winchster street London, for improvements in self propelling road vehicles. (Specification field 25th March 1897.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

Hugo Wollheim chemist of London for a new reagent for disinfecting preservative or remedial purposes. (From 27th March 1897 to 27th March 1898.)

Thomas Wilson Anderson, merchant, of 5 Fairlie place, Calcutta, for improvements in punkah-actuating mechanism or apparatus. (From 3rd May 1897 to 3rd May 1898.)

Harry Heatly, civil engineer of 30, Stand, Calcutta, and 98, Cecil street, Greenheys, Manchester, for improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes. (From 31st March 1897 to 31st March 1898.)

Anatole Edouard Decoufle mechanical engineer of 8, Rue Roger, Paris, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of cigarettes. (From 15th April 1897 to 15th April 1901.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive previlege of making selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

Jules Pierre Arsene Blaye's invention for an improved process and means for the chemical treatment of ramie fibre, flax or hemp, in either a green or dried state. (Specification field 28th December 1892.)

Martin Rose Ruble's invention for centrifugal blowers and injectors (Specification filed 28th December 1892.)

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S EVIDENCE.

BEFORE the India Expenditure Commission on the 24th ult. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the course of his evidence said: The present machinery of administration is most destructive in everyway, and if England was subjected to such a machinery, notwithstanding all her wealth, she would be, like India, impoverished before long. Not only does a large part of the salaries paid to the Army and Civil Service pass out of the country but what is consumed in the country is consumed by somebody else than the Indian. Whatever the European sends to England for his various wants, and whatever savings and pensions he ultimately carries away, is a drain on India. A financial, political and intellectual drain is inseparable from foreign domination. The impoverishment and degradation of British India has been caused through foreign official agency and foreign capital. The present system is a machinery for bleeding the country. The amounts paid in salaries are not the only evil—they return in the shape of capital and take away a great deal more. If India were allowed to accumulate its own capital, it would be able to complete on equal terms with the foreign capital coming in.

The Chairman: The deduction I draw from that is that the investment by the soldier of his surplus pay is an evil to India?—Yes, Indirectly.

Sir James Peile: It is a pure assumption that India is helpless and has no capital?—That is what I have proved.

You have asserted it, not proved it.

Witness continued: If the people have no voice in the conduct of their own affairs it is simply an Oriental despotism. The heaviest of all yokes is the yoke of the stranger. The British people are bound by honour to fulfil the pledges disonourably ignored by the Governments in both countries. The resources of British India are so very poor that Government cannot get more with all its taxation than 2 rupees 12 annas per head for administrative and protective purposes. The resut is that is government must be very inefficient. In this country the people are able to pay £ 1-6-5 per head for efficient and good government.

The Chairman: You are comparing a rich country with a poor country. In your evidence you have dwelt very much on the wealth of England and the poverty of India, and yet it looks as if you thought it an evil that the administration of India does not cost more?—What I wanted to point out is that the administration of India is a very imperfect and very inefficient on account of its resource being so very poor, owing to foreign domination and the unnatural system of administration.

If India were independent, would the independent Government double, treable quadruple, quintuple or sextuple the taxation in order to bring expenditure to something like the expenditure of England?—If India is allowed to keep her own resources to herself, I am quite confident she will be able to supply all the necessary funds.

You think she could raise from Rx. 200,000,000 to Rx. 300,000,000 if she were independent?—If she were allowed to retain all her resources without being actually independent of British rule, for it is a great blessing for British guidance to remain. I cannot go so far as to say that taxation could be quadrupled or sextupled, but I have no doubt India could supply all that was necessary for efficient Government. Moreover, efficient labour in India is cheaper than here, and it might not require Rx. 200,000,000 or Rx. 300,000,000.

The practical remedy you have indicated to us is that instead of so many millions being spent on European soldiers or civilians, a corresponding amount should be spent on Indians. But supposing this were done, the difference could not possibly enable you to raise these 2 rupees 12 annas to the level of £ 1-6-6 per head. You would, therefore, have to find the difference in some other way. Would your idea of an independent Government be that it would sextuple the land revenue?—If what is taken out of the country is saved to the country its economic effect would be to enrich the country.

But you could not enrich it more than by the amount you save?—No; but this sum remaining in the country will reproduce itself and fructify. It is not the interest merely, but the development of the resources of the country which might make its riches far greater than they are.

The Chairman: Do you wish to offer any criticisms upon the descriptions of Indian administration that have been given by Anglo-Indian officials?—No, I do not offer any criticisms upon these details, for the simple reason that I confine myself specially to the important point for which I requested the Commission, and with regard to which Sir Henry Fowler said he wished to discover whether or not the present machinery of the Government tended towards prosperity. I applied myself most fully to prove that it did not promote prosperity. I did not consider small details for two reasons—firstly, that you cannot get information from the public records; and, secondly, because the purpose of this Commission was the important purpose of inquiry into the principles on which the whole government was conducted. Those principles being unnatural, any discussion upon the details of the different Departments will benefit nothing—it may result in a reduction here and there which will soon be forgotton.

Then may we take it that you confine your case for the reform of Indian administration to doing way with—I do not mean to put this at all in an antagonistic manner—the European element in India, and replacing that element by an Indian army and administration?—I don't mean that there should be no Europeans at all, but that they should be confined to what Lord Ripon described as the irreducible minimum. The cost of those Europeans whose presents is necessary for the maintenance of British rule should be borne equally by the two countries.

Then it is not worth while taking care of the pence?—At present I do really think it is not. The Government will fall back in to its old routine, and no good will be done. This is my personal course; my other friends will, no doubt, go into the details.

You have been critical upon the Indian administration and complained that information was not forth-coming which would enable you more efficiently to criticise it, but has not this Commission given you a very fair opportunity for that? We have been face to face with the responsible Indian officials?—But the information that is given before the Commission is especially from the official point of view. It is one-sided information, to a large extent, necessary to justify official procedure. We on our part have not that information which would enable us to know what is going on behind the scenes, or what is wanted—what knowledge we ought to have—in order to criticise. That is the great difficulty for any non-official witness; he cannot criticise because he has not the full and complete knowledge—because he does not know what to ask.

But one who has given so much attention, to this subject as you have, should be in a position, when he is put face to face with official witnesses, to elicit from them those weak points on which the information is wanted?—We have no such information as to know what the weak point are. We are unable to find them out, for the simple reason that we have no information.

But if you have no information on the subject, is it quite fair to make such a sweeping attack as you make upon Indian administration?—The attack is perfectly justified from the results. The attack I have made is not so much upon the Government officials as upon the system on which they are working.

Sir James Peile: A Commission, on which native members sat, was appointed to reconsider the whole subject, and the consequence of their report was that a new system was adopted—the system now in force?—Yes, I know a Commission was appointed and came to that conclusion, but the fact is—I don't want to attribute any motives—the effort of the Government of India was to procure the adoption of their own rules and prevent the Act of 1870 from being carried out. The result was that the rules were made very unsatisfactory, and discredit was brought upon them. The new system that has now been introduced is the system desired by the Government of India: for many years they did their utmost to carry that system into effect and nullify the Act as it was originally intended.

I suppose you stand by all that you have said in the pamphlets which you have printed for the instruction of the Commission?—Yes.

I understand that your views may be summarized in this way: That India is so greatly crushed with taxation and impoverished by the withdrawal of her wealth, that the Indian people are ground to the dust and reduced to starvation?—These are the words of authorities.

Secondly, that the European Services are India's greatest evil and the cause of all her economic miseries; and, thirdly, that the government of India is an unrighteous system of selfishness and despotism carried on by the Anglo-Indian authorities in defiance of the desires of the British people and Parliament?—Yes, the desire of the British people and Parlia ment is distinctly pointed out by the Act of 1833, and by the Proclamation of the Queen which was repeated at the last Jubilee. If this policy were carried out difficulties would disappear, and the British Government would indeed be a great blessing to India, and India would not be a less blessing to England.

Taking the taxation of 1886 from which you obtain this rate of 5s. 8d. per head, the total was £57,004,000. Now the first item would be land revenue, amounting to about Rs. 23,500,000. Do you consider that as taxation?—It is taken from the wealth of the country whether it is taxation or rent. Lord Salisbury has discussed that point in one of his minutes.

I do not want to enter into any controversy as to the nature of the land revenue, but when a man is taxed is he taxed on his own property or on the property of some other person!—On his own property

Is it not the fact that throughout all history a portion of the produce of the land in India has belonged to the Ruler or Crown?—Yes.

In that case it does not belong to the producer?—You take the principles of a despotic Government. I grant that as a fact! Your grievance appears to be that out of that low rate of taxation about ⅓ in this year 1886 was applied to the payment of Home Charges. These Home Charges are what you call tribute. Now is it the case that one single rupee of the Indian revenues comes into the British Treasury as tribute—that is to say, otherwise than as a payment for something which is given in return?—What is given in return? My grievance lies in this that what is taken from the people as taxation in any shape whatever does not return to the people. A portion of it goes out of the country and impoverishes the country. The fact that some a very small taxation the Government of India is obliged to carry on all these Departments shows that these Departments become insufficient and inefficient.

What you have said is that this "tribute"—as you call it—is a portion of the produce exported out of British India for which nothing whatever is returned to her in any shape. Now I ask you whether there is any part of it which is not spent upon services or materials supplied to India?—Yes, but the services themselves are our grievances. We are not only deprived of our money but of our own employment. We do not want thes services.

That is not the point. It is whether rightly or wrongly the money is paid for services or material supplied to India?—Yes but we are doubly injured both in point of money and in the fact that employment should be taken away from us.

Then the irreducible minimum of Europeans is not to be paid for?—First of all there ought not to be so great a minimum as now exists. Granting that this irreducible minimum is necessary—although logically I do not admit it with the exception of a few of the highes offices—then say that since these Europeans are required simply on account of the maintenance of British rule the British people ought to pay a fair share for their interest.

You contrast the British system with the system in Native States very much to the disadvantage of the former?—Yes as regards the system; there is nothing to be said against the official.

You gave instances of taxation in Native States amounting to 12 rupees 8 annas per head—at least twice or three times more than in British India?—Yes, and yet they are better off.

I think not. The first point is that the taxation is at least two or three times higher than in British India?—Yes, and here it is at least twenty times higher.

Native States? Take the case of Bhavnagar!—Yes, but it is very small as compared with the system in British India.

I think it is plain that subject of the Native State is in the same position as the British Indian subject as regards the proportion of his taxation applied to the interest of loans: the payments of Europeans employed by the States and payment made towards the cost of the British Army. All you have shown is that a larger revenue is raised and not that the people are more prosperous. Moreover the Native State subject pays money to the salt revenue!—Yes, there is something drawn from other people which the people themselves are not able to supply.

He pays again a portion of the revenue on piece goods!—Yes, and they are able to do that and be prospereus.

(To be concluded.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Sirsa, Allahabad and Jhansi, and the minimum in very large excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Allahabad, and the lowest 65° at Veraval. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Ahmednagar and Sholapur. A few drops of rain have fallen at Ahmednagar. The weather in the Bombay Presidency is still in a slightly unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, APRIL 13.

Tuesday: Pressure has changed only slightly. Generally the distribution is irregular and the principal features are a slight low-pressure area over Sind a second over Behar and Central Bengal; and a third over Central Burma and a high pressure area over the north of the Punjab, and as second over Madras and the Bay. The barometer reads above the normal all over India. Winds are generally northerly over North-West India, generally south-westerly over Bengal and the head of the the Bay and are variable elsewhere. The mean temperature has fallen over Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab, and been steady or risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is lower than usual over the east of the Peninsula, but is above the normal elsewaere. The highest maximum reported is 109° at Allahabad. There has been no rain of any consequence.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·822
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·6
Dew Point		73·9
Relative humidity of Air		·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		76·9
General Directions of wind *	NNW, NNE, NW, N, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles	295

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Litany.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address, and Story of the Cross.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral.)
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address and Story of the Cross.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

8 a.m.—Ante-Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service. Hymns 114, 467 and 108.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 109 and 105.

EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 18.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 134, 127 and 135.
11 a.m.—Parade service.—Hymns 134, 136 and 140.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 134. Anthem 498. Hymns 140, 131 and 302.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 100 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 17 cases whisky, J S Pimenta; 1 casks whisky, Treacher and Co; 5 cases whisky, Cowasjee Brothers.

Australia s—30 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezanjee.

City of Dublin s—25 cases wine, 12 cases rum, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—11 hogsheads portwine, B Smyth and Co.

City of Dublin s—100 cases bica bonate of soda, Carrimbhoy Julalbhoy and Co; 3 cases chemicals, 2 cases earthenware, 3 cases glassware, 1 case provision 9 cases stationery, etc., Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s—1 cases bacon, 93 cases provisions, etc, 3 cases ham, S Jehangir and Sons; 1 case perfumed spirit, A H G Hoosein; and 15 cases champagne, B Smith and Co.

Clydesdale s—10 cases chemicals, Esoofally Mahomedally and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—32 bales writing paper, Abdool Hoosein Abdool Ally; 10 bales tissue paper, and 13 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 10 casks chemicals, M Dadabhoy Mistri; 19 bales colored paper, Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co; 4 cases photo materials, N A Bomonjee Mulla and Co; 4 cases glassware, Robitsek and Co.

Hochhumer s—5 cases medicine, Vulubjee Bhica and Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—125 barrels chemicals, G H Allibhoy; 11 crates earthenware, D Shamjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—50 cases beer, D Dadabhoy.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 9th April 1897 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 3rd April 1897	6,300
Balance to be remitted from 4th April 1897 to 31st March 1898	12,993,700

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMIS PLAGUE MIXTURES, Nos. 1 and 2, Rs. 10; Pills Re. 1. Paste (for Buboes) Re. 1. To be had from E. D. COOPER, the Manufacturer, Pali Road, Bandra, and Bombay. Edulji Brothers; and S. P. Ghandhi, near Jumma Musjid; J. Surveyor and Co., Grant Road; Maneckji and Co., Church Gate Street.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, BRITISH, ARMY PORTRAIT ALBUMS decorated with 20 Military Designs. With Music, Rs. 40, without Music, Rs. 25.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE, Bay Arab horse, 6 years, very showy, quiet in harness and saddle, carries a lady, the property of C. Henriot, Esq. proceeded to Europe. For particulars apply to COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

FOR SALE.—"Thought" Chestnut Australian GELDING, Regularly ridden to Hounds and Pig, a good performer in Australia. Fit to run a Guzerat Meeting. Apply to ANDERSON and Co., Byculla Commission Stables.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHOICEST FLOWERS, Bridal and Presentation Boquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Floral Baskets, Button Holes, and Loose Flowers.—RUSTOMJI ARDASIR MERWANJI IRANI, No. 9, Victoria Road, Byculla.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova. (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicine, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M. Calcutta N. Volunteers.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable, Food Excellent.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News Department. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE......................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY, Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

A DECLINE of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday to 112 1-16. In Rupee Securities, Indian Sterling Loan, the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, and French Rentes there was no change at £63⅛, 102¾, 1s. 2 25-32d., and 118, respectively. Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime lower at 25·12½ fcs. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 28⅛d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent dearer at 62⅛ cents per oz., with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87½ dollars. There were extra allotments of Council Bills made in London yesterday, consisting of Rs. 3,20,000 of Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 3⅛d.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market firmer; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37 3-4s. same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer; Brown Rapeseed at 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs, April-May shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Linseed at 33¼s. per 416 lbs., new contract, May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market firm.

Quotations for Cotton, both spot and arrival, were all unchanged in Liverpool, in a steady market, Surats and Arrivals quiet. 12,000 bales were the day's sales, and 4,000 bales the day's Imports. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

In New York 7 7-16 cents was again quoted for Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, and 7-15 cents for July Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, giving the following comparison between the arrivals to date this season and those in the corresponding period in 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	9,000	5,000	21,000
Two days' Receipts	14,000	12,000	29,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,306,000	4,836,000	7,512,000

There has been some enquiry in our local Cotton Market to-day, and prices are firmer, the demand being chiefly for local Cotton. A few settlements of Good Bhownugger have been done at Rs. 176¼, May delivery.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Wheat is being dealt in only locally, but Seeds are in better demand. Prices, however, owing to small stocks, are too high to admit of business being put through.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,078	bales.
Wheat	11,647	cwts.
Linseed	784	"
Rapeseed	13,203	"
Gingellyseed	3,336	"
Poppyseed	1,898	"
Groundnuts	708	"
Castorseed	718	"
Rice	16,303	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is dull, with little or nothing doing. The "Queen Olga," for Liverpool and Dunkirk, has been filled up at 75.

EXCHANGE opened steady to-day at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There being no enquiry for Bank Paper at the quotation, 1s. 3 1-32d. Telegraphic and Demand became available and a fair amount changed hands thereat. Merchants' Paper was also reported at the above quotation, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 1-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ......1s. 3 1-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 1-16d.		"
Credits do. ......1s. 3 1-8d.		"
Francs do. ......1·58¾		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A little business is reported, with prices ruling at opening at 101 5-8 and 101 13-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, from which they advanced to 101 11-16 for cash, with 98 nominal quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—An advance of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit, and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Jamsbed Manufacturing are the only changes reported to-day in prices.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quite but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	28 ⅛

The Sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this afternoon.

NAPLES, APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here this evening.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 13.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left this for Bombay to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Melbourne left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m., and she is expected here on Thursday, 15th instant, at 2 p.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain G D Clark, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (10th April) via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo, Mr Leggett, Mr Walke and 250 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Kola s	Whitehead...	Karachi, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Lawada s	Clarke	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Singapore, for Genoa, &c.
" Kola, for Karachi.
" Patna, for Rangoon, &c.
" Rossall, for Trieste and Venice.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13.

Stanton, Capt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Jutogh.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Watts, Lieut, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Kettlewell, Major, 22nd Bo I, on duty, to Ulwar.
Richardson, Major, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Dallas, Lieut, Ms, on duty, to Negapatam.

APRIL 12.

Thomson, Capt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, off leave, to Rangoon.

APRIL 13.

Kauntze, Lt, Ms, E York Regt, to join, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th April, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their Arms to Head-quarters without delay.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th April 1897.

1. Members who have not returned their Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so immediately.
2. The Arms of No. 2 Company should be sent to Nesbit Road, Byculla between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
3. New colors have been approved by the Committee for wear by members, and can be obtained from Messrs. Hoare and Co., Fort.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEW—April 4, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of George Frederick Chew, of a daughter.
DAVENPORT—April 1, at Woodlands, Darjeeling, the wife of Sydney Davenport, of a daughter, still-born.
GHOSH—April 1, at 8, Convent Road, Calcutta, the wife of Ernest P. Ghosh, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAMBER—HOWARD.—April 3, at the Old (or Mission) Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Gouldsmith, H. C. Loftus Bamber, Bengal Police, to Alice Eveleen, daughter of the late B. Howard, Esq., of Mirzapur.

DEATHS.

OGILVY—April 7, in Calcutta, Ian D. Ogilvy, son of Frank Ogilvy, London, aged 21.
SPENCER—April 3, at Chaibassa, Henry Haskins Spencer, Assistant Conservator of Forests, aged 23.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

GYMKHANA.—The incident was regrettable. No servant should have been sent to the ladies to evict them so unceremoniously. The Committee may be entitled to introduce such a rule. They also may not. But the question had better be discussed by the members rather than in the press.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1897.

WE republish in another column the interesting papers in which Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir George Birdwood discuss the question how far Mr. Lee-Warner was justified in asserting recently that the abolition of slavery in India in the year 1843 was an epoch-making event from which dates the emancipation of the lower classes in this country from the thraldom to which they had been condemned from immemorial antiquity. Mr. Lee-Warner, in tracing before the Society of Arts in February the moral advance of the peoples of India during the sixty years of the Queen's reign, assigned a foremost place to the revolution wrought in the status and habits of the masses, when they were delivered from slavery. Then new currents began to stir the stagnant pools of Indian society. Sir Alfred Lyall, who took part in the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, acknowledged that what had been said about slavery was new to him, and he more than hinted that it was very doubtful whether in Northern India, at all events, where incessant wars convulsed the different States and rendered it easy for a slave to escape from one country into another, slavery could have existed to the extent represented. He himself never met any traces of slavery in the sense usually attributed to the word, though he knew that in times of famine parents sold their children to whoever would provide them with food. Sir Alfred added that he was not sure that he had not bought children himself under similar circumstances. Being unable to detain the audience by dealing with this challenge at the moment, Mr. Lee-Warner sent a few words for publication in the *Journal* of the Society inviting the attention of all interested to the existence of a series of important documents giving information on the subject. He gave the first place to the Act of Parliament passed in 1833 requiring the Governor-General of India "to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery and of ameliorating the condition of slaves and of extinguishing slavery." As Mr. Lee-Warner sarcastically remarked, evidently Parliament recognised the evils of Indian slavery. The subject was dealt with in a report of the Indian Law Commissioners laid before Parliament in 1841. In the same year a despatch of the Court of Directors urged the Government of India to provide relief for the people in times of famine, as that was in such seasons that the sales of children usually took place. In 1842 the Court wrote to the Governor-General noting with satisfaction that all the members of his Government without exception concurred in the propriety of adopting some measure, executive or legislative, for the removal of the evils incidental to slavery. In April 1843 the Indian Act abolishing slavery was passed.

Sir George Birdwood also sent a note to the *Journal*, expressing his astonishment at the criticisms of some of the speakers respecting the references to the recent existence of slavery in India. He affirmed that so far from exaggerating, Mr. Lee-Warner had understated the facts. He quoted Sir Bartle Frere's estimate of the number of slaves in India at the time of the passing of the Act at 9,000,000, and he showed that even those figures were under the mark. The Commissioners found that in 1843, taking one district with another, the slaves in India were numbered from one-sixth to one-half of the whole population. In one district two hundred landowners possessed two thousand slaves each; four hundred thousand in all. He referred to the testimony of travellers in India in the 16th and 17th centuries that until the reign of Akbar slavery was universal. That reforming monarch prohibited the practice of enslaving prisoners of war and the inhabitants of captured cities. But the institutes of Manu created fifteen categories of slaves, while not only Hindus, but Mahomedans, Portuguese, Parsees, Americans, and Englishmen held slaves down to 1843. Sir Alfred Lyall could not bring himself to believe that a state of things so unfamiliar to him—as to most people whose experience does not date back to the early days of the present reign—could actually have existed in the India of the Queen, or indeed at any time. The mild Hindu buy and sell slaves; sell his children, his wife and himself into slavery! Impossible. Sir Alfred Lyall refused to believe in anything of the kind. He procured and looked over the reports of 1841 regarding slavery in India, and came to the conclusion that he was justified in "deliberately maintaining" the view that true slavery did not exist in Northern India to the extent represented in Mr. Lee-Warner's paper. In support of this contention he gave a series of extracts from the Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. The first extract was from a statement by the Agra Magistrate: "In this part of India Hindu or Mahomedan slavery can hardly be said to exist. In the district of Agra there is not, I believe, one lawful slave." That appeared to be a very conclusive statement with regard to the district of Agra. But Sir George Birdwood in his rejoinder points out that between the first and second sentence as quoted, one was omitted which alters the significance of the first: "By lawful slave, of course, is meant an infidel who has fought against the faith or the descent (? descendant) of a person of their class." Another quotation referring to "the lawful and nearly innocuous status of slavery in India" was held to show that the Commissioners were in doubt as to whether it was worth abolishing it as long as it was kept within its limits. But the Commissioners were contrasting the comparative mildness of Indian slavery with the very different institution known by the same name in the West Indies and the United States. They were impressing on Government the desirability of putting an end to slavery in India, lest a greater evil should befall:—"For although the hardships and oppressions endured by the West Indian and American slaves have, generally speaking, no existence in India, it appears to us that, now the country is open to the enterprise of European capitalists, if they are permitted to purchase and hold slaves, a system may gradually grow up not very dissimilar from that the abolition of which has cost the mother-country so much money and so much trouble in the other hemisphere. A set of white masters working gangs of black slaves for profit, which, after looking through the history of slavery in the West, we cannot contemplate without the strongest repugnance; and in proportion to that feeling is the earnestness with which we would urge the Government to prevent by timely interposition the possibility of such an object being realised in India."

It is strange that the true significance of the Law Commissioners' report, which from beginning to end was a powerful philippic against the evils resulting from the almost universal practice of slavery in India, should have been misunderstood. The report dwelt especially on the abuse of the power of arbitrary punishment, the sale of free persons into slavery, and "the monstrous practice of the kidnapping of children." The explanation of course is that Sir Alfred Lyall found it not only difficult, but practically impossible to believe that slavery existed in India down to the present era, and was only put an end to by an Act passed in the seventh year of the Queen's reign. There are many persons labouring under the same disability to believe what to them is incredible. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji cannot reconcile himself to believe that British capital and enterprise have been anything but an unmitigated curse to India. He is unable to see any advantage in the existence of 20,000 miles of railway that guarantee the populations of India against the worst effects of famine. The strongest evidence loses its power in the presence of a stronger preconception. Sir George Birdwood makes scant allowance for the generous sentiment which makes Sir Alfred Lyall instinctively reject the to him unworthy suggestion that within our own time slavery existed in India, and men and women and children were bought and sold like cattle. With the ardour inspired by the conviction that the truth of history is sacred, and the knowledge that the facts of history are overwhelmingly on his side, Sir George shows that Sir Alfred Lyall is wholly in error; that while failing to appreciate the true bearing of the report of the Law Commissioners, he was unaware of the existence of other and older sources of information which left no room whatever to doubt the sad fact that slavery survived in India from ancient times down to our own. Sir George also makes it clear that Indian was, like classical slavery, of a mild and comparatively humane type, having very little but the name in common with the "peculiar institution" which survived in the West until a bloody civil war costing half-a-million of lives and a thousand millions of money put an end to it in the sixties. In a generation or two good patriots in the United States will refuse to believe that slavery ever existed in the Cradle of Liberty and the Land of the Free.

THE plague returns for the whole of the Presidency show a regrettable increase in the mortality, the total having gone up from 1,701 in the week ending on April 2, and 1,720 in the previous seven days, to no less than 1,866 last week. This net increase has occurred in spite of a decline in the figures for the city of Bombay of no less than 113, in Poona of 41, and in Karachi of 28. In the Thana district, too, the mortality was 38 less. These decreases in the cities and district that have suffered most from the disease go to support the experience of previous epidemics that plague invariably dies out in any place it has attacked after the lapse of some months. The explanation for the advance in the total mortality side by side with these material reductions, is to be found in the fact that the disease has not only increased in intensity in Surat and in the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar, but has also become epidemic in certain places in the Kolaba District. It has been a matter for surprise that this coast-bordered Collectorate should have so long escaped with comparative impunity, in view of the large passenger traffic carried on between its ports and Bombay. The fact that is has done so does not bear out the alarmist statements made when the exodus was at its height as to the vast numbers of refugees and plague-stricken persons who were said to have escaped from Bombay unexamined by going across the harbour in open boats. Panwell and Pakhadi Bori were the only two places in Kolaba up to the beginning of last week where the disease had obtained a firm footing, in spite of the large immigration which the district undoubtedly received from the Presidency city. But there are several other places in Kolaba now where the plague is epidemic. At Revadanda there were no less than 85 fatal cases, occurring for the most part at a small suburb known as Theronda, whose inhabitants have been literally decimated by the disease. At Alibag the deaths numbered 30. The mortality of the Kolaba district up to the beginning of the week was 143, a figure which in the brief period of seven days was almost doubled. In view of this serious state of affairs it is satisfactory to find that Government have given the Plague Committee the necessary authority to take under their own charge the work of inspecting persons returning to Bombay by sea, which will now be put upon a more thorough and systematic basis than was possible while the task was in the hands of the hard-worked Customs Department. In the Surat district the total number of deaths was 220 as compared with 191 in the previous week. The epidemic continues to rage at Bulsar, where the deaths were 31 higher than last week, the total being 121. Rander and Mugod are the two other places chiefly affected. The zilla town continues to have a few sporadic cases, and it will be fortunate if it escapes without a large outbreak, especially in view of certain sanitary defects pointed out by a correspondent elsewhere. Looking further afield we find that in the Naosari division of Baroda the epidemic continues to spread, especially at Gandevi, while in Sind the towns of Hyderabad and Sukkur are having a mortality which, when the difference in population is taken into account, renders them as unsafe for the nervous runaways as Karachi itself. The mortality in Sukkur last week was 61, and there were 106 cases. These figures call for stringent measures to prevent the spread of the disease in the Punjab, on which the Shikarpur district borders.

ALTHOUGH the official Famine returns for the whole country show an increase of 48,024 persons in receipt of relief on the figures of the last week, there are signs of improvement in many districts. In Bengal, for example, general rain has fallen and ploughing is being vigorously pushed on everywhere, and the sowing of early rice, jute, and millet is in progress. Spring rice and indigo are both doing well, though the "mahua" crop in Chota Nagpur is said to have been considerably damaged by the recent rain. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, though fodder is still somewhat scarce in some places, prices show a tendency to fall. Rain in the Punjab has been very beneficial to the crops in the northern half of the province, and sowing of extra spring crops as well as of cotton and sugar-cane are in progress in certain districts. Ploughing for autumn crops has commenced while the harvesting of spring crops of barley and rapeseed has begun in Gurgaon, Karnal, Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar, and Ferozpore. Irrigated crops are generally in fair or good condition, on unirrigated lands they are average, and only on dry lands are they described as fair or poor. The tendency of prices is to fall as prospects improve by the rains and new barley is going into the market. But notwithstanding the brightness of this prospect in the central districts of the Punjab, smut has appeared on the wheat, and crops have been badly damaged by hail and dust-storms in other localities. As regards Assam, fodder and water are now sufficient except in Nowgong, whilst in Rajputana agricultural operations are satisfactory except in Dholepur. The Madras reports show that the water-supply for drinking purposes is generally insufficient in the Deccan districts and for irrigating purposes, but elsewhere the supply is either sufficient or improved. Indeed, the outlook in Madras is on the whole rather worse than it was a week ago. In Bombay there is little, if any, difference, though the harvesting of late crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Thana, and Ratnagiri. But whilst prices are falling in Sholapur and Bijapur, they are rising in Belgaum and several other districts. Dry fodder, will soon be obtainable in the greater part of the Punjab, but meantime cattle generally are in poor condition from want of fodder and are dying of starvation in Hissar and Rohtak. Burma has now over twenty-three thousand people on famine relief. The dry weather paddy in Mandalay is withering owing to the stoppage of irrigation, but elsewhere it is fair, cotton in full crop being expected in Kyaukse. In Central India agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. Crops are reported fair in Bhopal, Malwa, and in five districts of Gwalior; good in Baghelkhand; bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. The condition of agricultural stock is good in Baghelkhand, Malwa, Bhopawar, and two districts of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal; bad and indifferent in remaining districts of Gwalior. The variation is so great that standing almost side by side are good crops and bad. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar, and in one district of Gwalior; good in Baghelkhand; bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar; steady in Gwalior and Bhopal. Opium crops are good in Malwa and in two districts of Gwalior; fair in Bhopal and in one district of Gwalior. The beginning of the end cannot yet be discerned on the horizon, but at all events a little light is dawning.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 p.m., on Saturday next.

THE yacht Muriel, 20 tons, owner, R. W. Liebschwager, Royal Mersey Yacht Club, sailed last night for Marmagoa.

IN addition to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rustomji N. Byramji Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetji Jamsetji will proceed to England by a mail steamer shortly, to be in London at the time of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee in June next.

THE bust of Sir Frank Souter, the late Commissioner of Police, Bombay, which had been removed from the compound of the old head police office and put up in that of the new Police Office opposite the Crawford Market, was informally unveiled yesterday morning by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, in the presence of all the Superintendents of Police and a number of European police officers and Native policemen. The work of removing and re-placing the bust was carried out by Mr. Babaji Gopal, architect and civil engineer.

THE Lahore native paper says:—"Whoever feels sick after a heavy meal in the city now-a-days at once attributes the uneasy sensation to the effects of poison, administered by the budmashes of the rival faith. It is curious to note how the most insignificant people among the Hindus or Mussulmans exhibit the greatest alarm owing to the dangers (conjured up by their lively imaginations) they tell every one they come across that they are surrounded by. There are only two poisoning cases which have hitherto come to the notice of the public. In the first it was an old Mussulman woman of seventy or so who raised an alarm as to a Hindu scattering poison pills at her door. And the row which originated in her screams almost reached the proportions of a riot. The next case, which was productive of so much excitement, was based on a rumour that a Mussulman lad of 12 had been poisoned by his Hindu master! Strange times these, in which such silly reports upset the mental balance of thousands of usually level-headed citizens."

AT the adjourned Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee and a common jury concluded the trial of Ratanchand Sakharam, who was charged with making a false charge of cheating and robbery against Benipersad Madhuram, a fortune-teller and horoscope-maker. In the opinion of the jury, there was some truth in the prisoner's statement that he was in possession of Rs. 4,500, that he was taken to a bungalow at Mahaluxmee on the evening of the 24th August last; that he was rendered unconscious, and that he was there deprived of his money. The learned judge, in explaining the law, told the jury that, if the prisoner honestly believed that he had been deprived of his money, however foolish or erroneous the belief might be, he could not be found guilty on the present charge in the absence of proof of malice on his part towards the complainant. After a short consultation, the jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

NEWS reaches us of a terribe outrage and robbery committed in the Tochi Valley between dak and Miranshah, a rather wild and mountainous part of the country. The daily mail, which is carried regularly by ekka without escort from Datta Khel to Bannuo, was looted last Sunday afternoon, and the ekka pony killed. The driver and a camp follower, who was a passenger, were then murdered. The case of the latter is a peculiarly said one. He was "Bhishti" from the camp at Miranshah, who, from having received free rations for being across the Frontier, had managed to save some 200 rupees. He was on his way down the valley with this sum of money, which he had intended taking home. It is to be hoped that some notice will be taken of this brutal murder, and that it will not be treated as a "boyish prank" and the matter hushed up.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HOSTILITIES ON THE TURCO-GRECIAN FRONTIER.

TURKISH OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RAID.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Turkish official report of the raid over the frontier states that the raiders included regular troops, and were commanded by Greek officers.

THE LOSSES.

The loss on the Greek side is put down at fifty-two killed, and that of the Turks two killed and twelve wounded.

NIGHT ATTACKS BY THE GREEKS.

INDIGNATION OF THE TURKS.

The raiders, it appears, only attack at night, and the Turks are indignant at this.

DEBATE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

On the motion for the recess at Easter being brought forward, Sir Charles Dilke raised a debate on the Eastern question.

Mr. Curzon reiterated that the policy of the Government was the peace of Europe and the liberation of Crete.

Greece, he said, had disavowed the raid over the frontier, and Turkey had promised to overlook it if not repeated.

Sir W. V. Harcourt attacked the Concert of the Powers.

He said it was not desirable to quarrel with any Power, but he never would consent to the policy of Great Britain being entirely subjected to the decisions of other States.

A FOUR DAYS' DEBATE ON THE EASTERN POLICY OF ITALY.

ROME, APRIL 12.

After a four days' debate, the Chamber of Deputies have passed a Vote of Confidence in the Eastern policy of the Government by a majority of 146.

M. DELYANNIS' OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

M. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, declares that a decisive step is imperative in a few days, as Greece is unable to maintain her army on the frontier for an indefinite period.

OUTBREAK OF WAR REGARDED AS NEAR.

Both at Constantinople and Athens the outbreak of war is regarded as a question of only a few days.

THE DEBATE ON THE CRETAN QUESTION.

At the conclusion of the debate in the Commons, last night, on the Cretan question, Mr. Labouchere moved a verbal amendment to the motion for the recess in order to challenge a division.

The motion was rejected by 210 votes to 49.

Parliament stands adjourned until April 26.

KASSALA.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the Government were not aware that it was the intention of Italy to restore Kassala to Egypt.

SUICIDE OF A GRAND DUKE.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin has committed suicide at Cannes.

He had been suffering from a painful illness, and leaped from a high bridge, and was killed on the spot.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana left for Colombo and Australia, at 3 p.m., to-day.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 13.

There were 21 cases and 3 deaths in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 20.

In the Special Plague Hospital 11 were admitted, 11 discharged cured, 11 died, and 198 remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital one was admitted and one died, leaving 31 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 3 were admitted, 5 discharged cured, one died, and 67 remain under treatment.

The Military Search Party resumed their operations in the city, to-day, and their labour resulted in the discovery of five cases and two corpses; while 4,085 houses were searched, 79 lime-washed, and 16 fumigated.

The Municipal medical inspectors discovered 6 cases, 2 cases being found in the cantonment.

Recently a plague case was found concealed and buried in Mr. Cama's compound by a malee and two others. Of these one was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, and one acquitted, while the third is lying sick in the Plague Hospital.

THE EPIDEMIC AT HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 13.

The plague has at last found its way into Hyderabad territory under circumstances which demand the strictest enquiry. No fewer than eight cases have proved fatal all at once, at a village a few miles from Lingumpilli, next station to Hyderabad, and they occurred in spite of the strict vigilance maintained at Wadi Junction and along the Nizam's Railway line.

It appears these men, with four others, who are still suffering from the malady, cheated the plague authorities at Wadi by walking from Shahabad to Chitapore, where they re-entered the train to get on to their destination without submitting to detention at Wadi. This practice is generally adopted by hasty third-class passengers, and hence the disease has been carried into Hyderabad.

At Shahabad itself cholera has broken out, and is spreading with virulence at closer stations on the Nizam's Railway, and in dreadful form at Gulburga, next station on the G. I. P. Railway, where 20 to 30 deaths occur daily. Travellers in that direction are officially warned of the danger existing there.

ACCIDENT ON THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

An accident which might have proved serious occurred, yesterday, to a passenger train on the Nizam's Railway at Chintapili—the fatal spot where twenty-three coolies, two years ago, were crushed to death. The train while on its way to Bezwada got derailed, and four goods wagons attached to it were tilted clean over, blocking the line for nearly twenty-four hours by the wreckage, but fortunately no lives were lost.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 12.

10 p.m.	82·3

TUESDAY.—APRIL 13.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	87·9
6 p.m.	87·1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 25.

SOME doubts are expressed by the "Manchester Guardian" as to whether Sir James Westland's estimate of an average rate of exchange of 14·46d. during the year 1897-98 will be obtained. The increased rate of the year which is now closing has been due largely to the monetary stringency, which, with the higher rate itself, if continued, may tend to cripple the export trade, on which a high rate of exchange must in the end mainly depend. For some time to come, moreover, the consequences of the famine may adversely affect India's export trade. On the other hand, the proposed new gold loan of £3,500,000 will diminish the necessity for the sale of Council drafts in London, and may tend to strengthen exchange. A continued high rate of interest in India seems, however, not unlikely to militate against the possibility of issuing the proposed new loan of 40,000,000 rupees in India itself on as favourable terms as the last loan raised there, though, if the new rupee paper is bought largely by investors on this side, even its issue may strengthen exchange. The plain fact is, however, that India is getting more deeply into debt, and while she may temporarily strengthen exchange in this way, she is increasing, especially by her gold loans, the amount of interest she will have to pay abroad. As the money is to be spent largely on railway extensions, the loans may, of course, be reproductive. On the other hand, the paper in question considers that the policy of restricting the money supply and artificially forcing up exchange scarcely seems compatible with the development of India's productive resources and the expansion of her export trade, and progress in these directions is essential if she is to pay her way.

The English tongue, quite as much as the English people, is distinguished throughout the world for qualities which adapt it above all others to be the trade language of the world. An American paper points out that statistics show that English *alone* of the seven great languages of Europe has been gaining rapidly in this competition. One of the greatest authorities of Germany, our greatest rival, when discussing among Germans a common trade language, said that it was fortunate for the rest of Europe that the English had not freed their language, as they easily might have done, from certain irregularities and absurdities which were the chief obstacles to its general acquirement and use by foreigners. With such changes, which experience of other nations had shown to be entirely practicable, English would have no serious competitor in the struggle for supremacy as the common language in which all civilised nations would soon come to transact all their international business. This opinion has been confirmed by all who have examined the subject, and there seems no possible room to doubt its correctness. For us to fail to utilise so powerful an agent for extending our commerce would be as shortsighted as to have confined ourselves to the use of water power after the invention of steam, or as now to rest content with the wonderful work accomplished by that great labour-saver and to ignore the advantages of electricity. . . . The justifications of the theory that the English language is seemingly destined to be the trade tongue of the commercial world may be found in many directions. Statistics abundantly prove it. It is a significant fact that Mulhall's table of the increase and decline in the use of the world-leading languages between 1801 and 1890, shows that no language has gained except English, which has grown from 12·7 to 27·7; i.e., comparing 1890 with 1801, no other language except German could show 100 per cent. of use, while English has the marvellous record of 216 per cent. If such an advance is made in competition with German, French, and other tongues which are free from the worst faults of English, how rea[illegible] might English become the trade-tongue of the commercial world if the barriers of idiosyncrasy were removed, and it ceased to be the most wasteful and puzzling of all civilised languages, when printed or written. The spoken language is conceded to be the best, easiest, and most practical. It is a disgrace that other nations say with perfect truth, that English speakers reduce their language to writing in the most wasteful, slovenly, unsystematic, unscientific manner of any of the seven great languages of commerce to-day.

It is authoritatively stated that President McKinley, under the authority conferred upon him by the recently passed Bill providing for the calling of an international monetary conference, will appoint three or more special commissioners or envoys to the principal nations of Europe to seek by diplomatic negotiations an international agreement on silver. This Bill gives the President power either to call a conference or to appoint special diplomatic envoys for the purpose mentioned, if in his judgment the result can better be attained in this way than through a conference. Mr. McKinley has decided that these envoys shall be appointed, but their selection will not be made for some time. Yet his determination to appoint envoys shows his earnest desire to bring about a settlement of the silver question, and that his allusions to International Bimetallism in his inaugural message were sincere, and not made merely to conciliate the late supporters of Mr. Bryan. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, will be one of the commissioners, if his duties as senator enable him to accept the mission. I am in a position to further state that the new Administration regards the settlement of the silver question as one scarcely second in importance to the tariff and the domestic finances, and considers its elimination as a political question vital to the future prosperity of the country. Mr. McKinley will avail himself of every means in his power either to bring about a settlement or else conclusively demonstrate that international agreement on silver is hopeless."

Mr. Denby, the American Minister in China, in a communication to his Government, has confirmed previous reports that China contemplates a new system of taxation, the organisation of the army and navy according to morden models, and the complete adoption of European and American ideas in her economic and political system. Mr. Denby has suggested to the American Department of State that if the concessions are to be made in existing treaties with China which are requested by that empire, the United States should ask her at the same time to open the questions of repealing the likin exaction, modifying the transit pass system, and abolishing local taxation on imported goods, except of a purely municipal character. The letters in which Mr. Denby has explained the purposes of the Chinese Government and their fiscal situation give proposals regarding the collection of duties in gold. In one of the letters Mr. Denby remarks as follows:—"The effort of China is to collect on imports twice as much money in silver as she now collects. The variations in the value of silver, as compared with gold, have been so remarkable that it is impossible now to forecast what the future may be. It would be premature, I think, for any nation to consent to adopt a gold basis in dealing with China alone . . . It is noticeable that the 'memo.' under consideration does not set forth that there has been any decrease in the purchasing power of the tael in China. For aught that appears therein the tael will buy as much of the necessaries of life now as it would have done in 1858, when the treaties were made, and this is nearly, if not entirely, true. The hardships to China of the present system are, therefore, not so great as they are represented to be. It must also be considered that if China adopts a gold basis for collection of her revenues she will be more or less compelled to adopt it in the payment of salaries of her officials at least of the employes of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Whether advantages may or may not accrue to China by the adoption of the proposed scheme is more or less immaterial to the Western Powers. The proposal of China to collect duties on a gold basis standing alone presents no advantage to them. In my judgment, the proposal should be availed of by the Western Powers to endeavour to secure the repeal of the likin exaction, of the transit pass system, and of every species of local taxation on imported goods, except such as is of a purely municipal character. Goods having paid import duties should go all over China free from taxation." In a more recent letter, Mr. Denby, referring to a previous despatch, says:—"In that despatch I represented that it would be premature to enter into any engagement with China at this time looking to the payment of duties on the basis of the value of silver in 1858. I stated also that I had asked the leading American merchants in China to send me their views on the questions involved. The answers that I have had to this request have all been antagonistic to the proposed plan of collecting duties. The financial condition of China is greatly embarrassed. She finds herself, for the first time in her history, confronted with a large debt, and she is groping blindly around among vested rights and ancient customs for some mode to raise money. Naturally she turns to a plan which would affect foreigners and would not touch internal taxation."

There appears to be still much confusion of thought on the subject of Japan's adoption of the gold standard, and some recent correspondence in the London papers has not made the matter much clearer. The most interesting definite statement on the subject is that published by Mr. Yamashita, of the Japanese Consulate in London, from which it appears that the Bank of Japan holds gold coin and bullion to the amount of 82,321,340 yen and silver coin and bullion to the amount of 39,263,280 yen against a paper circulation of 187,680,761 yen in notes of the Bank of Japan, 9,484,023 yen in kinsatsu, or Government notes, and 17,806,680 yen in notes of the national banks. Mr. Yamashita does not say whether he estimates the value of the gold in terms of silver yen (hitherto practically the standard coin) or in terms of gold yen (the old 5-yen gold piece being, it will be remembered, worth about twice its nominal face value in silver yen), but we may confidently assume that, as he places the stock as a reserve against the paper which is at par with the silver yen, the value is stated in silver yen, or, in other words, at about the ratio adopted in the new Currency Act which has already passed both Houses of the Japanese Parliament. This being the case, it would appear that against a total paper circulation of 214,971,464 yen (as the national bank and Government notes circulate at par in silver yen we may treat them as practically redeemable in the Bank of Japan's metallic reserves) the chief banking institution has a reserve of upwards of 38 per cent in gold. This must be considered a very respectable proportion. What may be taken as the American legal minimum gold reserve, $100,000,000, is only about 28 per cent of the greenbacks alone, and if we take all the forms of paper money in the United States which are, according to the gold-standard policy there, redeemable in the Treasury gold reserve, the proportion of the legal gold minimum reserve is less than 10 per cent. and the proportion of the actual gold reserve at present held is only about 15 per cent.

Considering that Japan, unlike the United States, has practically no amount of interest worth speaking of to pay on foreign debts, there certainly does not seem to be any necessity for Japan to sell silver in order to increase her gold reserve. But, in addition to her gold reserve, she has a silver reserve equivalent to upwards of 18 per cent. of the total paper circulation, which brings up the metallic reserve of gold and silver combined to a proportion of 56 per cent. of the paper currency. Now it must be remembered that, unlike the silver reserves in the United States and in the Bank of France and the Bank of Germany, which are held still at the old ratios of 15½ and 16 to 1, at which they cannot be exported for foreign payments, the Japanese silver reserves are held, and are to be held, under the new Currency Act, at the lowest ratio to gold, or, in other words, at a ratio corresponding to the lowest bullion or melting value in terms of gold which has yet been at all persistent. Of course, under the influence of occasional panic, silver has for brief periods been actually quoted slightly lower than the new Japanese ratio, but, notwithstanding the closing of the Indian Mints and the suspension of the American Treasury purchases, the average price of silver during the past two years has been higher than the price indicated by the new Japanese currency ratio. Moreover, if we are to attach any importance to the opinion that it is increased production and not demonetisation which has lowered the gold value of silver, then, with a diminishing production of silver and an increasing production of gold, the value of the former in terms of the latter ought to rise. But, looking at the matter from this point of view, perhaps even gold monometallists may be not indisposed to admit that an increased monetary demand for gold with a diminished monetary demand for silver might further lower the value of the white metal in terms of the yellow, in spite of the statistics of production. This seems to have been the opinion of the bullion dealers this week.

INCINERATION *VS.* THE CHIMBUR SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of your contemporaries has made a number of misleading statements in reference to the scheme of kutchra disposal adopted by the Corporation on the advice of its Committee, and therefore, as the matter is one of no little public importance, I beg to state the real facts. The first allegation to be noticed is to the effect that the Executive Engineer provides in his scheme a sum of Rs. 1,82,000 for a shed over the tipping station with a view to avoid nuisance. The Executive Engineer does nothing of the kind. The Committee of the Corporation suggested the advisability of considering the works necessary to minimize the nuisance at the tipping station. The opinion of the Health Officer on this point was asked, and he suggested the erection of a shed, with enclosed sides, to cover the operation of tipping, &c. The Executive Engineer reported the probable cost of doing this at Rs. 1,82,000. The idea of the shed neither emanated from him, nor did he recommend its adoption. The Committee, however, of their own accord, came to the conclusion that a covered shed was not necessary. They thought it sufficient to erect two palisades, one on each side of the platform, to screen the operation of tipping and to prevent particles flying about. The cost of doing this, viz., Rs. 43,628 (not Rs. 1,82,000, as stated in the article), has been sanctioned by the Corporation as part of the transportation scheme. It may be mentioned that similar expenditure would have to be incurred even in the case of the incineration scheme, as the nuisance arising from the operation of emptying carts would be the same in the case of incineration as in that of transportation.

The statement as regards the question of the cost of removing unincinerable material is equally misleading. While the Committee were deliberating the question arose as to how unincinerable material should be disposed of in the event of the incineration scheme being adopted. It was ascertained that no less than 594 cart-loads of such material would have to be disposed of. The Health Officer reported that no further deposit of any kind of material was desirable on the Flats, and the Committee came to the conclusion that it must be packed off to Chimbur. It would not be economical to incur the expense of laying sidings both in Bombay and at Chimbur, and to construct waggons, &c., for conveying such a small quantity of unincinerable material to Chimbur, and the only plan suggested was that it should be conveyed by means of carts. Taking the cost of a trip to Chimbur at Re. 1 the cost would be 594 × 365 = Rs. 2,16,810. This has been included in the estimate.

It will be seen that the cost of conveying 1,643 cart-loads of kutchra by rail compared with the cost of conveying 594 carts of unincinerable material in carts is unreasonable. But even supposing that it was practicable to convey the unincinerable material by rail, the cost of laying the sidings and the construction of the waggons, &c., would add materially to the initial outlay on the incineration scheme, which even without this item would be nearly one and a-half lakh in excess of the transportation scheme. There would also be the outlay on the maintenance of the sidings and waggons and the cost of the conveyance of the unincinerable material to Chimbur.—Yours, &c.,

FACTS.

SIR ALFRED LYALL AND SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON SLAVERY IN INDIA.

THE following interesting correspondence arising out of a reference to slavery in India being abolished in 1841 has appeared in the *Journal* of the Society of Arts:—

I have looked over the Reports of 1841 regarding slavery in India, to which Mr. Lee-Warner referred his audience for further information on the subject of his paper, with the view of ascertaining how far, and in what forms, slavery is reported to have been prevailing in Northern India before the passing of the Act to declare and amend the law regarding slavery in 1843. It will be understood that in this note, as in the remarks made by me during the discussion that followed Mr. Lee-Warner's paper, I am speaking only of Northern India.

The following extracts are made from the replies submitted by the civil officers to queries addressed to them, as they are given in the Report from the Indian Law Commissioners, page 155. Agra Magistrate:—"In this part of Upper India, Hindu or Mahomedan slavery can hardly be said to exist. In the district of Agra there is not, I believe, one lawful slave. Of course, during famines, and even under the pressure of ordinary poverty, parties are in the habit of selling their children to those who can provide for them." He goes on to show that by Mahomedan law the sale of free children is quite illegal.

Page 74. Delhi Territory.—The Commissioners say:—"It appears from the reports of the public officers that the right of a master over a slave or his property has not been acknowledged either in the civil or the criminal courts of this territory for a number of years."

Page 329. Reply of the Chief Civil and Criminal Court (1836):—"The criminal courts practically acknowledge no legal right in the master over either the person or property of his slave; . . . their ordinary practice is to refer the parties to the civil courts for redress. The civil courts recognise in practice the claim of the master to the possession and services of his slave, and his legal right to dispose of him. A slave can possess no property in his own right. No distinction is drawn, however, between slave and free men in criminal matters; or between slave and master; the courts afford them equal redress. No assistance is given to recover absconding slaves." Generally, the courts say:—"Throughout the western provinces slavery, in the legal acceptation of the term, exists in a very limited extent, and in several of the districts it is scarcely known at all, while all authorities, civil and criminal, unite in bearing testimony to the mildness of the form where it still prevails, and to the generally happy and comfortable condition of the slaves in those places being little inferior to that of menial servants. Indeed, in some parts of the country the relationship between them and their masters is described as resembling that of parent and child."

It appears, moreover, from the particular reports of the civil officers, that civil suits to enforce rights over slaves were exceedingly rare.

Page 335. Civil Judge of Goruckpore, a very large district, writes (1836):—"On enquiry I cannot discover that the practice of slavery in any form has ever existed in this district. After strict search in the records, I can only find one suit for the recovery of a slave girl, and that was dismissed."

The replies of all the civil judges are to the same effect, or nearly so. Most of them say that they never heard of civil suits for rights over slaves; and all agree that in the criminal courts a slave is treated precisely like a free man. The letter of Mr. Neave, Judge of Cawnpore (p. 344-5), should be read in extenso. "On the whole," he concludes, "it seems there is little reality in the slavery of India, and that it is, with the exception of one description, more in name than in reality." The one exception probably refers to the buying and keeping of girls either as prostitutes or for concubinage, and this exists, as a clandestine practice, at the present day.

The Magistrate of Saharanpore, another very large district, writes, page 355:—"In this zillah slavery is unkown, or if existing, is so concealed or exists to such a trifling extent, that in my personal experience I have never met with a case." The Magistrate of Meerut, a very important centre, writes (page 357) quite as positively.

In their observations (page 193), the Law Commissioners refer to "the lawful and nearly innocuous status of slavery in India," and evidently doubt whether it is worth abolishing, if it can be kept within its existing limits.

And at pages 30-31 of their final report, the Commissioners give their conclusions as to the treatment and condition of slaves. The citations from the replies of North-West Provinces officers show that, in those provinces slavery was hardly known, and was very mild indeed where it survived, and that both importation of slaves and traffic were prohibited.

It must be remembered that, in Bengal, a regulation had been passed in 1811, strictly forbidding the importation of slaves into British India, and traffic in them within our territories. And in 1832 another regulation enacted that all slaves imported into British India after 1811 were free. The Act of 1843 was, as its title shows, a Declaratory Act, intended to make the law quite clear, and to extend it in some respects. But it cannot be accurately described, at any rate, for Northern India, as "the great achievement of the abolition of slavery in 1843." * So far as concerns the history of North India, this Act is not of the nature of an epochmaking statute, nor am I disposed to be greatly surprised that historians have taken little notice of it. Legal slavery must have been nearly extinct before the Act was passed, and its principal effect must have been to relieve our civil courts of doubts and difficulties in regard to the rare cases that occasionally came before them. All suits or processes to enforce slavery rights in a court were definitely barred; but in other respects the Act seems merely to have given distinct sanction to established principles and procedure.

Mr. Lee-Warner has probably good grounds for his statement (page 164) that "during the famine of 1813, in the Agra district, half the free population disappeared." But I have not the reference; nor is it clear whether he really means, as the context seems to indicate, that they became slaves. Unless this is his meaning the citation is hardly relevant. The only other direct reference to North India that I can find in the lecture is a statement on page 165, that in Agra, in 1813, a boy was sold by his parents for a single meal but this by no means implies necessarily that he was sold into slavery.

I, therefore, desire it to be understood that I deliberately maintain the view which I expressed in a few brief and unprepared observations, regarding the existence of true slavery in North India to the extent represented in Mr. Lee-Warner's paper.

10th March, 1897. A. C. LYALL.

* Mr. Lee-Warner's paper, p. 164, Society of Arts *Journal*.

SLAVERY IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The following is Sir George Birdwood's rejoinder:—

The quotations made by Sir Alfred Lyall, more or less inaccurately, from the Parliamentary Return to an Order of the House of Commons of the 22nd of April, 1841, on "Slavery in the East Indies," and published in our *Journal* of the 19th inst., when examined with the context, do not justify his denial in the discussion on Mr. Lee-Warner's paper, published in the *Journal* of the 5th of February last, of the existence at any time of domestic slavery of the worst kind in Northern India; while taken with the context, and interpreted by the whole body of evidence given in the Return from which Sir Alfred quotes, and the Returns to the Addresses of the House of the 1st of March, 1838, and the 15th of February, 1841, and read in the light of the history of slavery in the Old World, they corroborate all that was advanced by Mr. Lee-Warner under this head of his subject.

In such works as Yanoski's "Esclavage Ancien et sa transformation en Servitude du Moyen Age" (I quote from memory), Blair's "Slavery among the Romans," and Boeckh's "Public Economy of Athens," and from the researches of modern ethnologists, one learns that in the most primitive period of human history of which we have any surviving indications, when men were hunters, they did not enslave their vanquished enemies, but slew them outright; that in the next, or the pastoral stage of social evolution, they captured them, but to sell them for the most part,—the beginning of commercial slavery, keeping only a few of the men to do the rougher work of their nomad life, and the women with their young children,—the beginning of domestic slavery. But when these shepherds became so numerous and strong that they were able to make a conquest of the more fertile territories of their richer neighbours, they reduced the whole of the conquerred people to slavery. Our word slave, derived through the French esclave, German slave and Russian slava (literally the "glorious" one), refers to the Sclavonians reduced to servitude by the Teutonic races, who in thier westward migration gradually dispossessed the former of the lands they had acquired beyond the Vistula up to the Rhine. Those thus overcome, became the absolute slaves of their masters, and had to provide food for them, and do all the hard labour required by them, and carry on all the industries that subserved their comparative ease and luxury. Every race of the Old World in settling down from a migratory to a sedentary condition of life, did so on the basis of the enslavement of the more highly civilised people they subjugated. This was the history of Asiatic slavery generally; and so greatly prized was slave labour of any artistic quality by the rulers of Babylonia and Assyria, that even when undertaking merely punitive expeditions against the nations around, they invariably, if successful, made a point of carrying off all the handicraftsmen they could lay hands on, and settling them somewhere within the borders of their archaic empires. This form of slavery was inherited by Greece and Rome; and the contempt in which the medical profession is instinctively held by our still feudal-minded aristocracy, is a lingering trace of its enslaved status down to the latest years of the Roman Empire. Only indeed among those nations of antiquity, in which the organisation of society took a theocratic form was slavery not the very foundation of the social system. Under the theocratic organisation of Brahminical India, slavery, owing to the institution of castes, was unreservedly recognised; yet even there it was not vital to the social system, for where society is divided into castes, the slave is but another outcaste. This however led, in certain directions, to the comparative improvement of the condition of slaves among the Hindus of ancient India, while under the influence of the domestic slavery of the Mahometans the position of slaves generally was materially ameliorated. But never was Asiatic slavery in its worst forms marked by the horrors of the colonial slavery of England in the 17th and 18th centuries. The comparative benignity of the slavery of Rome, is shewn by the number of terms there used to discriminate between various kinds of slaves, such as, "servus," "verna," "famunus," "mancipium," "puer," "ancella" "vicarius," "mediastinus," &c. On the break-up of the Empire, and its reintegration into the States of mediæval Europe, each affording a refuge to malcontents from the others, and each requiring to defend itself against others, slavery as it had been established among the Romans was no longer possible, and Roman slavery gradually became mediæval serfdom, and then modern service. I have given the etymology of "slave." The Latin equivalent was "servus," from the accusative form, of which "servum," through the French serf, comes the English serf, and again, through the French servir, the English servant; and these three successively formed words, "servus" (= slave), serf, and servant, show the gradual modification in Central and Western Europe of Roman slavery from bondage, into serfdom, and free service. Now in India, at the time of our conquest of the country, there prevailed a condition of society in many ways closely resembling that of Central and Western Europe from the time of the Merovingians and Carlovingians and of the Saxon and Franconian Emperors, to that of the Houses of Luxembourg, Hapsburg, Aragon, Burgundy, and Anjou, and down to the period of the maritime discoveries and depredations of the Spaniards and Portuguese, and Dutch and English; and it is just from this retrospective point of view, and not from a study of the colonial slavery of England—a damning blot on the page of human history—that we have to approach the subject of slavery in India, and to estimate the force of Sir Alfred Lyall's deliberately reiterated criticisms of Mr. Lee Warner's able and brilliant paper: a paper which, in so far as it deals with Indian slavery, is, in substance, simply a comprehensive, lucid, and absolutely fair and impartial precis of the Parliamentary "Returns" of 1st March, 1838 (615 pages, oblong quarto), 15th February 1841, (278 pages), and 22nd April, 1841 (595 pages). Again, no one learned in the history of the abolition of slavery in the English colonies, and knowing how long it was adumbrated by our poets, philosophers, and economists,—Milton, Cowper, Beattie, Johnson, Adam Smith, Paley, &c., and anticipated in some of our dependencies, such as St. Helena, will be disposed to join Sir Alfred Lyall in cavilling at Mr. Lee-Warner's description of the Act of the 7th of April, 1843, as "epoch-making." If it was not, neither were the English Emancipation Act of the 25th of March, 1807, and Lincoln's proclamation of the 1st of January and notification of the 18th December, 1862, "epoch-making" charters of humanity.

It is from the last of the three "Returns" cited that Sir Alfred Lyall exclusively quotes in support of opinions hastily formed by him in admitted ignorance of the publication of these Returns, and of there ever having been a Parliamentary inquiry into the existence of slavery of India.

The first quotation given from page 55 omits, without any indication of the omission, a sentence between the first and second sentences quoted, which entirely alters the significance of the first. The omitted sentence is:—"By lawful slave is meant of course an infidel who has fought against the faith, or the descent (*sic*) of a person of their class." It is scarcely necessary to observe that while Mahometan law recognises only these two classes of slaves, the Mahometans in practice acquire slaves by purchase, donation, and inheritance. The second quotation from page 74, to the effect that the right of master over his slave had not been acknowledged in the courts of the Delhi territory for a number of years, is equally misleading; for Sir Alfred omits to follow the quotation by others from immediately subsequent paragraphs, stating that this was owing to a British officer, whose name, deserving of lasting honour, is not once mentioned, having, when in authority at Delhi in 1811, of his own responsibility and motion, abolished all forms of slavery within the limits of his jurisdiction. The third quotation from page 329, is also most carelessly transcribed, but not misleadingly; and, taken with the context, it entirely upholds Mr. Lee-Warner's summary. The exact words following the hiatus indicated by Sir Alfred in this quotation are:—"It is also generally acknowledged in practice that a slave, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, can posses no property in his own right, and that whatever may fall to him by inheritance, gift, or otherwise as well as everything that he may acquire by means of his own labour and exertions, becomes, and is necessarily, the property of his master." A second quotation, given as from the same page, is really from the previous page, and though the passage is reproduced with verbal omissions, modifications, and additions, these do not modify its tenor. But this sort of thing is not quotation, but paraphrase. The quotation from page 335 is again marked by verbal alterations, and without affecting the sense of the extract so quoted. But after the Sessions Judge of Zillah Goruckpur has stated that he could find only one case amongst the records of his court of a suit for the recovery of a slave (slave-girl), and that was dismissed, he goes on in the 5th paragraph of his reply to say:—"In Behar and Tirhoot domestic slavery prevails to a surprising extent. On examination of the registry books (Sarun division) I found one book entitled 'Ijaranamahs' (deeds of lease or tenure), which was solely set apart to the entry of indentures, binding an individual or a whole family, in most cases for a trifling consideration, to slavery or servitude for a period tantamount to perpetuity. I have a perfect recollection of an entry, in which an individual bound himself, his wife and children, and children's children to servitude for a period of 90 years; the consideration was 19 rupees, and the purchaser or holder of the deed was a vakeel in the judge's court." The quotation from page 344 is given *verbatim et literatim*, and is confirmed by the report of the officiating magistrate, Zillah Jounpoor, page 339:—"Slavery in the district, as far as I am aware, does not exist in its true acceptation." But the reports prove the prevalence of slavery in both districts. In the latter report Mr. Tulloch goes on to say:—"Some there are, I believe, who are denominated slaves, *i.e.*, slave-girls; but they, I have always understood, are looked upon as belonging to the family and are kindly treated." Mr. Neave, in his final paragraph practically justifies slavery by purchase in case of starving people, only he would change the term "slavery" to "apprenticeship." This reminds one of the well-known passage of Euripides (in Ion, 854):—The one thing that is hard on a slave is his designation: in everything else he is as a freeborn man;" and again of a passage in Antiphanes:—The slave deprived of his native country finds it again in a good master." Still for all its mitigations, and all these euphemisms, slavery remains slavery, justifying Homer's pertinent observation on it (Odyssey xvii., 322), "A man made a slave is unmade of half his manhood"; and Cicero's scathing reproach: "There is nothing more detestable than dishonour, and nothing fouler than slavery." The quotation given literally from page 355 is to the same effect as the two previous ones; but the report at 357, referred to as confirming the foregoing, does not so do in the unequivocal sense understood by Sir Alfred Lyall; for both reports are simply to the effect that the records of the Saharunpore and Meerut courts afforded no instances of suits between slave girls and their owners: and for the explanation of this we must go back to the report at page 338 of the magistrate of Ghazipore, para. 8: "The system (of slavery) would appear to be most prevalent in large towns and cities, where society being more refined, the value of personal service is far greater than in the less inhabited parts of the country; that it is altogether of a domestic character, bearing a close affinity to the relation of master and servant, or parent and child; that slaves, being considered absolute hereditary property, any act of the legislature, having for its object their emancipation, would be viewed by the masters as an interference with their private rights and interests, while . . . . the slaves, instead of being an oppressed race, are, generally speaking, better cared for and happier than any other class of domestic servants." In short, Indian slavery, and Asiatic slavery generally, was classical slavery, still further softened by the action on it of Mahometanism; and it had little in common with the infamous slavery of the Christian West.

In this connection I will quote, from the Return of the 15th February, 1841, pages 193, 194, the concluding paragraph of a letter of the 10th of January, 1878, from Mr. Hennell, then our acting Resident in the Persian Gulf to Mr. John Pollard Willoughby, political secretary to the Government of Bombay. It is quoted by Mr. Hennell from a report of his predecessor, Captain McLeod, and is as follows:—"It is gratifying to humanity to know that slaves are not only extremely well treated and protected by their Arab masters, but that they even enjoy a very considerable degree of power and influence. I remarked that they were everywhere the stoutest and best fed men, and that they seemed happy and comfortable. I must not however omit to mention an exception which occurred at Bahrein (pearl fishery), where two slaves sought refuge on board the Ternate, from the cruelty as they said of their master. They were not however received, and we had no means of ascertaining the merits of the case. Much as it is to be desired that this horried traffic should be abandoned throughout the world, we must, I fear, confess that the cruel treatment of the slaves has been the reproach rather of European than of Eastern nations." Indeed, one of the motives of the Indian Law Commissioners in advising the abolition of slavery in India was their fear, to their credit be it recorded, lest it should become greatly aggravated under our rule. Thus, in their "Observations" on the evidence collected by them, they say, in the Return of the 22nd of April, 1841, at page 193:—"Before, however, we proceed to point out the mischiefs which arise out of slavery as it actually exists (in India), we wish to call the attention of Government to the probability, under existing circumstances, of a different class of mischiefs springing up. For although the hardships and oppressions endured by the West Indian and the American slaves have, generally speaking, no existence in India, it appears to us that now the country is open to the enterprise of European capitalists, if they are permitted to purchase and hold slaves, a system may gradually grow up not very dissimilar from that the abolition of which has cost the mother country so much money and so much trouble in the other hemisphere. A set of white masters working gangs of black slaves for profit, is an object which, after looking through the history of slavery in the West, we cannot contemplate without the strongest repugnance; and in proportion to that feeling, is the earnestness with which we would urge the Government to prevent, by timely interposition, the possibility of such an object being realised (in India)."

Sir Alfred Lyall's last quotation is from this very page. The "Observations" extend over thirty pages of close print, but he quotes only the casual words, uggested by this apparition of West Indian slavery, the lawful nearly innocuous status of slavery in India; and he argues from that the commissioners were evidently in doubt whether it is worth abolishing, if it can be kept within its existing limits." It is a perplexing conclusion at which to arrive from even the briefest review of the Commissioners voluminous "Report" and "Observations," together extending over 200 pages; and in the course of which they enforce by an overwhelming mass of evidence, and in the strongest terms possible, the three great evils resulting from the universal practice of slavery in India; namely, the abuse of the power of punishment, the sale of free persons, and "the monstrous practice of the kidnapping of children."

They report that in the North-West Provinces slavery was chiefly confined to the towns, and was generally of a domestic character, which be it noted covers the infamous traffick in slave girls; that over the whole sub-Himalayan region, from Cashmere to Assam, and into Arakan and Tenasserim, and throughout the Malayan Peninsula, slavery in its worst forms was everywhere common. That in Bengal one or other of the forms of slavery was imposed on nearly the whole labouring population. That in Western India, Canara and Malabar, and in Southern India, from end to end, the greater part of the agricultural population had been in absolute bondage from time immemorial. That only in three districts of the Madras Presidency was slavery unknown. And that in the Bombay Presidency, the slaves in the Southern Mahratta Country were generally agricultural labourers, but that in Gujarat and other parts of the Presidency, they were generally domestics. In short, every paragraph of the Report, and of the evidence on which it is based, bears out the accuracy of Mr. Lee-Warner's abridgment of the Return, and the moderation of his reflections on the facts it reveals.

22nd March. GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following list of passengers per s. s. Carthage which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 o'clock on Saturday night:—

Barnes, Surg Lt E R E	Lane, Sub C A
Bailey, Capt W	McArdle, Sub Lt A A T
Bose, Dr and Mrs	Morrison, Mr W
Clark, Mr A	McNiven, Mr and Mrs
Franklin, Miss	Murch, Lt D E
Frederickson, Mr A D	Mead, Mr
Fraser, Lt W A	Newing, Mr R W
Grange, Mr E E	Price, Sub Lt R H
Harris, Capt A S D	Sulton, Mr
Hitchins, Capt C and Mrs	Sealey, Surg Lt E F
Huge, Sub Lt J A	Seal, Mr E D
Hamworth, Miss	Willy, Master Earle
Kelby, Sub Lt J B	Wooley, Sub Lt J M
Kenrick, Sub Lt W A	Watson, Sub Lt C H
Lincoln, Sub Lt C H S	Wilson, Lt H H

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Ward	Deaths from all Causes.
Upper Colaba	0	0	A	3
Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1		
Fort, Southern	0	0		
Fort, Northern	0	0		
Esplanade	0	0		
Mandvi	6	0	B	22
Chukla	2	0		
Umarkhadi	1	0		
Dongri	1	0		
Market	1	1	C	21
Dhobi Talao	2	0		
Fanaswadi	0	0		
Bhuleshwar	1	0		
Khara Talao	0	0		
Khumbarwada	2	2		
Khetwadi	0	0	D	5
Girgaum	0	0		
Chaupati	0	0		
Walkeshwar	1	0		
Mahalakshmi	0	0		
Mazagon	0	1	E	17
Tadwadi	0	0		
Second Nagpada	2	1		
Kamatipura	2	0		
Tardeo	0	1		
Byculla	3	0		
First Nagpada	3	2		
Parel	1	3	F	15
Sewri	1	1		
Sion	3	2		
Mahim	6	0	G	3
Worli	3	0		
Water Division	0	0		2
Non-Residt. & Unknown	0	1		
HOSPITALS.				
Sion Road		5		38
Mahim		2		
Dariasthan Lohana		3		
Nizampura		1		
Adamjee Peerbhoy		1		
Cutchee Memon		1		
Marwadi and Futepura		1		
Cutchee Dossa Osval		1		
Arthur Road		1		
Bhatia		2		
Hindu Plague		1		
Servants		1		
Pinjrapole		1		
Charney Road		1		
Port Trust		2		
Chhatri Sarang		1		
Parel		3		
Grant Road		3		
Dharavi Plague		3		
Total...	41	45	Total...	118
Total to date...	11,211	9,562		

THE EXAMINATION OF IN-COMING RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

The practical difficulties which have stood in the way of the adoption of a system of inspection of in-coming passengers by rail giving the maximum amount of insurance against importation of plague with the minimum of delay and annoyance in the railway service, have been solved after careful and protracted consideration and enquiry. The delay in carrying into effect a really efficient system has to some extent been due to the difficulty experienced in obtaining an adequate medical staff. We understand, however, that the obstacles that have stood in the way have been overcome, and that the Plague Committee have been able to place before Government a definite and practical scheme which will come into operation at the earliest possible date. Examination of passengers at each station in Bombay is looked upon as altogether impracticable, and therefore suburban centres have been chosen for the purpose in both. On the B. B. & C. I. line the railway station of Santa Cruz has been fixed upon as the one most convenient for an examination of incoming railway passengers. Only a little of the daily suburban traffic goes beyond that point, and it is hoped that the production of daily passes will be sufficient to ensure regular travellers from the annoyance of medical inspection daily repeated. The continuance of this exemption will largely depend upon whether or no the privilege is abused by the transfer of such tickets to persons coming in from the mofussil. The time-table of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company will be altered so as to allow half-an-hour at Santa Cruz for the inspection of each of the non-local trains. On the G. I. P. line Kalyan, although 34 miles away, has been selected as the most suitable place, since the fixing of any nearer station would be an inconvenience to the periodical ticket-holders. The

necessary medical staff and segregation accommodation is being provided, and the new plan will come into operation very shortly.

DECREASE OF CASES ON MALABAR HILL.

During the last week or two there has been a decided improvement is regard to the number of plague cases amongst the servants employed by residents in Malabar Hill. The "beat" of Messrs. S. M. Moses and D. Gostling, stretching along Gibbs Road from Walkeshwar to Mahaluxmi, contains a large number of bungalows, but in none of them have any cases been discovered during the last fortnight. This lack of discoveries cannot be put down to any want of throughness on the part of the justices named, for they have been most assiduous in their work, spending several hours daily upon it. All the bungalows have now been visited and inspected four times over. Messrs. Moses and Gostling are invariably well received both in the bungalows and the servants' quarters, and there has been a market improvement in the latter on the matter of cleanliness since the inspection was first commenced.

SYMPATHY FROM OLD FRIENDS.

Malabar House, St. Albans, was the scene of a meeting and entertainment for the benefit of sufferers from the plague in Bombay. Lady Scott, wife of Sir John Scott, who was so sympathetic a friend to all classes of natives when living in Bombay, being anxious to assist in alleviating the misery caused by plague here, invited her friends to meet at her house, where an entertainment was given to evoke practical sympathy for the sufferers in Bombay. Tableaux vivants were got up, representing scenes from the life of Buddha, Lady Scott's daughters and their young friends personifying the figures. The tableaux were reproductions of pictures on the walls of the famous Buddhist temple near Colombo. Many of Lady Scott's friends who could not come sent donations, and the money collected has been sent to Bombay by Lady Scott, some to the Sisters for the Plague Hospitals, some to Rukhmabai for the benefit of the Surat sufferers, and some to the Mother Provincial of the Bandora Convent for distribution to those who need help there.

The full complement of operatives in the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill in 2,700, but owing to the exodus the number at work in the month of February and part of March was only 300. The operatives are now returning, and the muster roll has already reached 1,300.

INSPECTION AT MANDVIE.

For the last three days Dr. Weir has been very busy inspecting houses in Mandvi with the assistance of some of the Justices of the Peace. On Sunday, Dr. Weir found six cases of plague in Hindu quarters at Mandvi. The inspection on Monday resulted in the discovery of one case. All the cases were sent to different hospitals. In connection with the visitation at Mandvie, it may be mentioned that Mr. Vandekar, a member of the Corporation, has been assiduously at work in the district, and is affording every assistance to the Medical Officer in charge. His influence among Kammatis and other Hindu castes makes his assistance of special value as he persuades the people not to conceal plague cases. Owing to his persuation, the people willingly give information to the authorities and readily send patients to hospitals. Moreover, Mr. Vandekar gives useful aid to poor people, and his promptness in getting them relief by providing good nourishment or medicine is much appreciated.

GETTING READY FOR A RAINY DAY.

Questions are asked on all hands as to what will become of the temporary shed hospitals in the monsoon. The Plague Committee are giving their attention to the matter, and General Gatacre thinks that the three permanent hospitals, namely, the Arthur Road, the Grant Road, and the Parel hospitals will be sufficient for the requirements of all the patients in Bombay, considering that several Mahomedan and Parsee hospitals are located in pucca buildings.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Plague Committee will go out on a tour of inspection this morning. They will visit the Jamsetji Bunder, the Charni Road, Grant Road, Parsee, Parel, and Arthur Road Hospitals, and are timed to return to the Byculla Club at about ten o'clock.

LYMPH WANTED IN GUJERAT.

Dr. M. E. Pavri, the well-known Parsi cricketer, who recently returned from England and was living in Navsari for some time, has been specially deputed to Bombay to take a quantity of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph to Navsari, Bulsar, and other adjacent villages where the plague is now raging. Dr. Pavri has been in Bombay for nearly a week, and has been assisting Professor Haffkine and Dr. Kalapesi in inoculating the large number of people who are going daily to be immuned against the plague. Most probably Dr. Pavri will proceed to Navsari to-day.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday the number of persons who left Bombay and arrived in the city by sea and road was as follows :—

Arrivals by sea 2,161, and by land, through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,476—making a total of 3,637 persons. Departures by sea 1,071, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,510—making a total of 2,581 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 1,056 persons.

CHARGE OF CORRUPTION AGAINST MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, applied for and obtained a summons against J. Fullerton and J. F. Rebello, Municipal servants, on charges of extortion and acceptance of illegal gratification. The application was made on behalf of Mr. Jevraj Ludha, a landed proprietor and merchant. It was alleged that Gunpat Passoo, occupant of a property at Bhat Bazaar, belonging to complainant, was told by accused Rebello and Fullerton to vacate a godown which they said required cleansing and disinfecting, but that on payment of Rs. 6 the requirement was not enforced.

PLAGUE AND SUICIDE.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Luximee, a Hindu woman, aged seventy-five years, residing with her son, a hawker in cloth, at 1st Street, Kamatipura. The deceased formerly used to sell biddees, but on account of old age she had been doing nothing for the last six months and had been supported by her son. On Sunday she was attacked with bubonic fever, having a bubo in her left groin. The idea of removal to hospital commenced preying upon her mind, and she was so frightened that she told her son that she preferred death to removal to hospital. The son consoled, her and told her not to be frightened as her case was not so bad and that she would recover in a few days. On Monday morning, the son went out to attend his usual avocation, leaving the deceased in charge of his wife. When he returned home in the evening he found Luximee lying unconscious, and his wife sitting by her side trying to arouse her. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that she had been suffering from opium poisoning. She was detained under treatment, but she never came to herself again and died about 8 o'clock in the evening. From enquiries made by the police it appears that the woman was in the habit of taking a small quantity of opium every day. But on Monday last she went to a licensed opium vendor shop at Null Bazaar, and having purchased half-a-tola of opium, swallowed the whole quantity, evidently to put an end to her existence. However, when the opium vendor questioned her as to why she wanted such a quantity of opium, she replied that she would not like to go to him every day. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE EPIDEMIC AT SURAT.
A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

A correspondent writes : The epidemic has not broken out here in a virulent form but it threatens to do so unless stringent precautionary measures are adopted continued and extended. At its best Surat is not in good sanitary condition. It stands in woeful need of sanitary measures conducive to the health of the people. Not very far from Rustompura, a locality chiefly populated by poor Parsees, there are fields outside the fort where dead animals and birds are usually lying and are devoured by vultures, jackals, and other devouring creatures. But this nuisance is nothing compared with graver defects. Byculla Flat is considered to be a decided nuisance to Bombay, and often condemned as hatching the germs of disease. We have at Surat not far from the city a place which is similary used, not only for town sweepings but also for keeping night-soil. The stink emanating therefrom is simply unbearable at times when the wind is blowing in the direction of the city, and people are obliged to inhale such poison as though the cesspools and the uncleanliness of different localities inside the city wall were not in themselves sufficient to mark their injurious effects. In Surat cholera is more or less endemic, and it would be no wonder if it is, looking to such circumstances. The trying time is yet coming with the unbearable heat which is the lot of this city, and it is high time that something should be done to remove the causes of anxiety. We are so far fortunate in enjoying comparative immunity from plague, but one cannot be very sure of its continuance if such powerful elements exist in hatching the germs of epidemic diseases. Our street sweepings are defective and the watering of the roads very miserable and, to say the least, very discreditable to the local Municipality. Our energetic Collector is very anxious to watch the sanitation of the city and Surat will certainly be under an obligation if he can remove such constant sources of danger to the health of the city. If the cesspools cannot at once be done away with there can be no objection to remove the aforesaid nuisance of storing town sweepings and night soil so close to the city.

THE DAIWADNYA SAMAJ.

We have been requested by the secretaries of the above Samaj to state that the Samaj will meet in their rooms on Friday the 16th instant at 4 p.m., to consider and fix a day for offering prayers to alleviate the present epidemic. All members of the Samaj are cordially invited to attend.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the last week ending 11th instant there were 14 new admissions and 9 deaths. Kikabhai Udechand and Bai Godaveri Sevaklal (the latter of whom was not attacked by plague, but had a simple fever only) were discharged cured. There are 16 patients now under treatment.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 12th April, to 7 a.m., 13th April, one has been admitted, one died, one convalescent, and twenty-eight remain under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital shows :—Died, 1; and remaining under treatment 14, thirteen being males and one female.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday :—Death, 1; and remaining under treatment, 3.

THE BHATIA HOSPITAL.

The following is the list of further amounts paid in to the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund :—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	9,803
Goculdas and Tulsidas Khimjee	51
Hemraj Lakhmidas Kasarwala	151
Mulji Purshotum	101
Ratansey Goculdas	151
Haridas Dayal	51
Total...Rs.	10,308

INCINERATION OF STABLE SWEEPINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Were the Bombay Municipality to allow coachmen in charge of the stables in Bombay and neighbourhood, one box of lucifer matches, per year, to enable them to burn the stable sweepings, a considerable saving would be effected in carting the same to the Flats or Coorla. The charcoal therefrom would also prove a disinfectant.—Yours, &c.,

April 13. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended t 8 a.m., on Monday show the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Nana	4	0
Bhowani	2	0
Sukerwar	8	0
Kasba	2	0
Vetal	1	0
Rawiwar	1	0
Gunj	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Budwar	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Sadaseo	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Raste	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Plague Hospitals	...	11
Total	18	11
Total up to date	1,751	1,25[illegible]

The total mortality from all causes was 26.

Assistant-Surgeon Kenyon, discovered a case of plague in a child yesterday, a little girl aged two years with plague symptoms greatly developed.

Some cases of plague were reported at Belgaum.

No passengers are booked to the Kolhapur State from Poona, but a case from that station was found in Poona by Assistant Surgeon Brooks.

On Sunday night five cases of plague were taken out of the trains at Kalyan.

Some convicts about twenty in all, arrived from Tanna for Yerrowda jail yesterday and it was found that some of them were suffering from fever, whether plague or not has not yet been pronounced. The sick men are under observation.

Two soldiers of the 14th Bombay Infantry have been attacked with plague. We hear that one has since died, and the other remains in hospital in a precarious state.—*Herald.*

LOWER DAMAUN.

The Governor was good enough to select Engineer Pixote to interview the Collector of Surat with a view to obtain some concessions from him regarding the restriction put upon Damaun, and the only concession that the Governor's emissary was fortunate enough in obtaining was, as explained to the people by the Administrator, Captain Azavedo, that two merchants of Upper Damaun should be nominated who alone will be allowed to bring goods for Damaun that may have arrived, or in future may arrive, at the railway station. The Administrator sounded the wishes of the merchants of Lower Damaun, and they unanimously gave him to understand that the arrangement was not feasible. In the first place no two merchants could be found in Upper Damaun who would undertake the duty of carting agents to the people, and even if two such persons were found, no merchant of Lower Damaun would employ or trust such carting agents to bring their valuable goods. It is a pity that advantage could not be taken of the presence of the Northern Commissioner, Mr. Lely, being yesterday so near as Vapi, to make a proper representation of the distress brought on by the placing of the cordon, as though the thought suggested itself to some persons who, bewailing the condition of Damaun, are striving hard to improve it, they were unable to pass through the cordon. Since my communication which appeared in your issue of the 10th instant, the Parsee firewood merchant referred to therein, overriding his religious scruples, generously came to the aid of the Hindus of Lower Damaun by selling to them at all times of the day, at moderate rates and at considerable inconvenience to himself, fuel for 20 to 25 dead bodies every day. Unfortunately his stock will shortly be out, and the people will be put to serious difficulty as no supply can be secured until the Collector of Surat relents.

The council daily held at Shet Sorabji's house has for some time been at their wits' ends as to what ought to be done to mitigate the calamity in Lower Damaun which is being intensified day by day. After the rebuff received from his Excellency the Governor any hope from that quarter is unhappily lost. They have therefore determined to send a long telegram to the Patriarch of Goa, acquainting him with their manifold miseries and praying that they should be promptly alleviated. The people have readily subscribed to a fund to meet the expenses of such and other telegrams, Shet Sorabji heading the list with the largest figure. Owing to the shops of grain-dealers in the market being closed, the poor people are unable to obtain their daily supplies from one to two annas worth, and do not know whence to obtain food, and it is feared they will resort to stealing—the house of a Khambati in Vadi Falia having been broken last night. In anticipation of this distress Shet Sorabji has generously erected a *mandwa* near his garden, where for the last three days cooked khichri is distributed to the poor. The number of such daily recipients has come up to 50, but as soon as it is widely known, the number is likely to increase to some hundreds.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement shows in detail the places in the mofussil where indigenous plague cases and deaths have occurred during the week ending 9th April together with the total mortality to date.

Places.	Reported during the week. Cases.	Deaths.	Total to date. Cases.	Deaths.
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.				
Ahmedabad	1	1	8	6
Other places	...	...	12	7
Total	1	1	20	13
SURAT DISTRICT.				
Surat	4	2	33	28
Rander	35	28	121	102
Katargam	1	1	1	1
Adajan	3	3	15	13
Bulsar	173	121	738	559
Parnera	6	5	17	12
Mugod	43	32	148	107
Navera	1	..	5	3
Sonvada	1	1	2	2
Bhadeli Desai Purti	2	1	7	2
Bhadeli Jagalala	12	6	31	19
Bhagdavada	...	1	9	6
Bhagda	2	2	2	2
Halar	1	...	1	...
Nanakvada	3	1	9	7
Abrama	2	2	13	12
Pardi Sandhpur	2	2	3	3
Chanvai	3	3	3	3
Vaslar	1	1	12	9
Ronvel	1	1	1	1
Parnera Pardi	1	1	1	1
Atak Pardi	1	...	3	1
Dhamdachi	5	...	6	5
Haria	1	...	1	...
Bhagod	3	1	3	1
Medhar	3	3	6	6
Suri Bujrug	4	2	10	8
Other places	..	...	73	56
Total	310	220	1,274	969
THANA DISTRICT.				
Bandra	12	8	833	699
Thana	18	14	113	70
Danda	4	2	3	3
Kolhi Kalyan	2	2	2	2
Vesave	39	36	170	162
Mudha	18	19	52	47
Malad	7	6	21	14
Kurla	11	11	365	318
Andheri	14	9	25	18
Bhyndar	2	3	88	68
Morole	6	5	8	6
Trombay	4	1	5	2
Bassein	40	33	184	142
Umbrale	3	3	3	3
Mulgaon	33	20	89	61
Sopara	31	19	68	45
Agashi	20	19	73	61
Nagaon	21	19	33	26
Vadaoli	9	11	11	11
Nilla More	1	...	1	...
Sandor	1	1	2	2
Tulenj	2	1	2	1
Kalyan	2	2	9	7
Bhiwndi	9	9	484	427
Mahim	6	2	37	31
Tarapur	10	10	15	15
Chinchani	50	57	255	212
Other places	...	...	80	61
Total	375	322	3,035	2,514
POONA DISTRICT.				
Hivra	1	...	1	...
Other places	...	...	15	12
Total	1	...	16	12
SATARA DISTRICT.				
Bahule	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	87	70
Total	1	1	88	71
KOLABA DISTRICT.				
Panval	24	23	94	80
Pakhadi Bori	1	1	69	42
Kegaon	4	2	11	4
Chanji	2	...	2	...
Alibag	42	30	54	39
Revdanda	88	85	100	99
Avas	6	6	15	10
Janjira	5	1	5	1
Murud	3	3	9	6
Karset	...	3	8	8
Vihir	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	14	11
Total	176	155	382	208
RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.				
Shirgaon	1	1	1	1
Karla	4	1	8	3
Kelshi	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	68	55
Total	6	3	78	60
BARODA TERRITORY.				
Baroda City	4	2	4	2
Gandevi, Navsari	38	29	55	46
Bilimora	...	1	2	2
Dhamdacha	6	5	7	6
Ajnai	2	2	2	2
Mehsana	1	...	1	...
Other places	...	...	128	114
Total	51	39	199	172
KATHIAWAR.				
Bhavnagar	4	4	28	18
Kutiana	11	9	34	25
Other places	...	...	10	6
Total	15	13	72	49
CUTCH.				
Mandvi	8	6	12	9
Ludena	1	1	1	1
Maska	1	1	11	10
Kera	8	4	8	4
Other places	...	...	22	21
Total	18	12	54	45
PALANPUR.				
Palanpur Town	23	19	106	3
Karachi District.				6
Kotri	1	1	4	3
Mango Pir	3	3	4	4
Jangshahi	1	...	10	7
Other places	...	...	7	6
Total	5	4	25	20
HYDERABAD DISTRICT.				
Hyderabad	84	49	175	111
Tando Allayhar	1	1	11	9
Other places	...	...	9	9
Total	85	50	195	129
SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.				
Sukkur	106	61	309	209
Rohri	1	...	1	...
Other places	...	...	5	4
Total	107	61	315	213

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the plague broke out in London one of the first things done was to drive beggars and vagrants out of the streets to some suitable Asylum and the next to destroy the dogs. The necessity for taking action in either of these directions has been lost sight of by the Plague Committee, the Municipality, the police or all three. The Fort swarms with dirty deformed mendicants of all sizes and ages who are a danger to the community. There is absolutely no necessity for their begging and the authorities or their minions are greatly to blame that the nuisance exists. As to the dogs there are scores of ownerless and mangey creatures about the maidan which ought to be destroyed out of sheer compassion by officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Yours, &c.,

April 13. X.

CONSERVANCY CARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to allow me to awaken the Municipal authorities to a source of long standing danger and annoyance to the public. No one in the city can be unconscious of the Municipal carts carrying sweepings, rubbish &c., along the streets. These carts being always uncovered are apt to throw out a little of their stores while in transit. Very often particles of the rubbish are blown about on all sides, and persons passing by are made to share the generous distribution. It is very astonishing how a nuisance which has been continually annoying so many of us has been left unchecked by the authorities upto now. Is it so very difficult to find a device for keeping the contents intact? I believe they can do so by covering the carts with tarpaulins or with canvas sheets—as is done with railway waggons.—Yours, &c.,

J. F. K.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following corps have entered for the Murree Football Tournament to be held in May this year:—the 11th Hussars, F. Battery R. H. A., 33rd Southern Division R. A., the Buffs, the Somersetshire Light Infantry, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Gordon Highlanders, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and the Rifle Brigade.

THE report has reached Colombo that Captain Donnan, who is away inspecting the pearl fisheries, has discovered a new bed, with oysters a year old, which promises a profitable fishery a few years hence.

IN a case concerning the disposition of a certain sum of money held by the Provident Fund of the Indian Midland Railway on behalf of a deceased employe, the Chief Justice of the N-W. Provinces and Mr. Justice Blair, in hearing an application for an attachment of the amount by a creditor, decided that the money could not be attached. The decision is an important one, and will no doubt become a precedent.

THE Bishop of Calcutta held a Confirmation Service for Europeans at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday morning at 7-30 a.m., when 100 male and 106 female candidates were presented for the holy rite.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd April was 342, against 377 and 411 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 92. There were 85 deaths from cholera, against 108 and 126 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 14. There were 8 deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complainnts amounted to 127 and 24 respectively, against 129 and 26 in the preceding week The general death-rate of the week was 38·2 per mille per annum, against 42·2, the mean of the last five years.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL, Simla, has done remarkably well at the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and the Rev. E. A. Irons, the Principal, and his assistants, deserve the highest commendation. Competition is becoming so keen now in almost every walk in life, and parents, as a rule, are guided so much by the number of passes achieved by a school, that 17 passes out of 19 candidates presented, ought to stand Mr. Irons and his colleagues in very good stead. Nine in the 1st division ; five in the 2nd, and three in the 3rd, out of an aggregate of 19, leaving only two to be accounted for, is a record that any Indian School may well be proud of.

IN recognition of services rendered in connection with the relief of Chitral, the Queen has approved of the following corps being permitted to bear the word "Chitral" on their colours or appointments : The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Bedfordshire Regiment, King's Own Scottish Borderers, East Lancashire Regiment, King's Own Rifle Corps, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), and Gordon Highlanders.

WITH a view to preventing the plague entering Baluchistan the Agent to the Governor-General has given orders that all native passengers arriving by train from plague-infected towns shall be detained at Sibi in a segregation camp for a period of ten days under observation, prior to being allowed to travel through Baluchistan. Fifty men of the 16th Bombay Infantry have been despatched to Sibi to assist in maintaining order in the camp, which will necessarily increase daily in size, until the expiration of the ten days' probationary period of detention of the first arrivals has elapsed.

A FEW days ago Abdul Rashid, a clerk of the Comptroller's Office was arrested at Sealdah for using an expired monthly ticket, by changing the dates. Babu Probodh Chundra Dey, a booking clerk of the Sealdah Railway Station, said that the ticket in question was erased by the accused, and the dates were changed by him. Mr. S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, fined Abdul Rs. 25.

THE total number in receipt of famine relief throughout India remains close upon three millions. Last week there were forty-eight thousand more than seven days previous. The advance is chiefly in the Central Provinces and Bombay, the former alone reporting an increase of seventy thousand. This is partly balanced by decreases in the North-West Provinces and the Panjab, where the numbers have fallen off. Prices show little change. Agricultural stock continues to deteriorate over a wide area in Bombay.

THE *Punjab Times* of Pindee is responsible for the following :— The Catholic Orphan Home, Rawul Pindee city, was the scene of unwonted excitement the other day. There were several Hindoo and Musulman boys under the care of the missionary in charge of the Asylum. Every effort was made to baptise them, but they all refused to receive the Gospel. This greatly offended the missionary, and he drove all of them out of the asylum, except a young boy of tender age, hoping perhaps that sweet words would at last prevail. As soon as the other boys were released the child also expressed a desire to accompany them, but he was not let loose. The child raised a cry which drew the notice of the neighbours. Hindoos and Mussulmans, notwithstanding their present strained relations, made common cause, and we are told they determined to snatch the child from the possession of the Missionary. They, of course, heard the whole story related by the other boys who were denied refuge in the Orphan Asylum. The infuriated mob, we are told, forcibly made their way into the bungalow. The missionary was caught hold of and roughly handled. The police were on the spot very soon after. Some twenty men have been *challaned*. The decision of the case is wached with considerable anxiety by all sections of the community.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been addressed by the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, stating that one of the grounds brought forward by the Inland Steamer Companies in their memorial, asking for an amendment of the Carriers' Act was that, in a claim for compensation against them, it was extremely difficult for them, after the lapse of, say, three years, to disprove negligence. It has been suggested to Government this difficulty can be met by amending the law so as to provide that any suit to enforce the Carriers' liability should be brought within six months of the date of the loss. The Committee of the Chamber have now been asked to ascertain whether this particular suggestion meets with the approval of the mercantile community interested in the matter and to report to Government in due course the result of their inquiry. In connection with this matter, a note by Mr. D. F. Mackenzie, a member of the Committee, whose firm are the Managing Agents of the Rivers Steam Navigation Co., Ld., is being circulated among members of the Chamber with a request for expressions of opinion. In the opinion of the Committee this note puts the case fairly from the point of view of the River Steamer Companies.

THE weekly crop report states that in the Madras Presidency good rain fell in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the harvests yielding a poor return in the Deccan district, and fair to middling elsewhere. In Bombay prices are fluctuating. In Bengal general rain fell, and ploughing is being pushed on vigorously everywhere. The sowing of early rice and jute is in progress in north and east Bengal. In the Punjab showers, following after general rain in the preceding week, have been very beneficial to the crops in the northern half of the province, which are later than usual this year. The harvest prospects are below the average in the Delhi division and the southern districts generally, but are promising in the central and northern divisions. The general tendency of prices is to fall, owing to the recent rain and to the supplies of new barley in the market. In the Central Provinces Bilaspur received 3 inches of rain, Chanda 1¼, and Sambalpur, inch, with lighter falls in six districts. The land is being prepared for the autumn sowings, operations being facilitated by showers. There is not much change to report in the other provinces, where prices still remain high.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN AND LORD LANSDOWNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the object of ascertaining whether the position of the Finance Minister in the Viceroy's Council was strong enough to control the increase of expenditure in the Military Department even when the Viceroy was in favour of such increase, Sir William Wedderburn asked Lord Lansdowne, when the latter was giving his evidence before the Welby Commission, whether it might not happen that "it might be to his (the Finance Minister's) personal interest not to oppose the Viceroy, in whose hands his promotion lies." Your daily contemporary, who seems morally incapable of taking an impartial view of any public question on which Sir William Wedderburn has expressed himself on one side, calls this a "pitiful exhibition," and a fling at his (Sir William's) own countrymen and his own service." Now, Sir George Chesney, who was no member of that "school of thought of which Sir William Wedderburn is a shining light," and which is so distasteful to some people speaking from personal experience with all the authority of an ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, says in the new edition of his "Indian Polity," page 133-134 : "It is not desirable that the Governor-General should have as members of his Council persons whose further advancement should be dependent on himself and his colleagues. They are appointed to the Council by the Queen, and it is not appropriate that they should be eligible for subsequent advancement to a Lieutenant-Governorship by a lower authority. From all considerations advanced it does seem desirable that the position of a member of the Governor-General's Council should be recognised as and made the highest in India under that of the Governor-General to which an Indian public servant can rise, and beyond which he should have no preferment in India to look forward to." I am not aware that your contemporary said half the nasty things of Sir George Chesney that it now does of Sir William Wedderburn for having repeated his opinion, and it would seem that from his point of view what in Sir George Chesney is the height of statesmanship in Sir William Wedderburn is gross blasphemy. Is it too much to ask a public man to lay aside his personal hostility when discussing public questions ?—Yours, &c.,

OMEGA.

THE LOSS OF THE "WARREN HASTINGS."

THE right thing at the right time and in the right way is the opinion generally expressed both in the Service and outside it on Lord Wolseley's special Army Order of this week promulgating the report from the general officer commanding at the Mauritius on the wreck of the Warren Hastings. It is not our habit in England to make ado of perils encountered in the course of service, but there are from time to time exceptional occasions when a public statement of approbation in high quarters becomes a duty and an act of national importance. The present case of the Warren Hastings is one. The most captious cannot gainsay that the official head of the Army would have fallen short of his duty in not rendering tribute to so splendid an instance of devotion under the most trying conditions. In so many words, what took place on board the Indian Marine troopship Warren Hastings between two and three o'clock on a pitch-dark January morning just eight weeks ago is the story of the Birkenhead over again with all its heroism and fortitude, although, happily, with another ending. It was just two and a half hours after midnight, and when not a soul on board, from the officer of the watch on the bridge to the sentries on duty on the quarters on the lower deck, had, or could have had, the least conception of danger being at hand. Save for those concerned with the carrying on of the routine of the ship at the hour named, all on board were in their berths or hammocks. Suddenly, without an instant of warning, as the ship at high speed went sheering her way through the water, came a harsh, grating sound and a succession of tremendous shocks—"like frightful repeated leaps." The next minute, bringing up with a tremendous quiver and jar, the ship stopped dead, hard and fast aground. In the pitchy blackness and in the absolute absence of any knowledge of where they were it was impossible for a soul on board to say that they were not [illegible] on some pinnacle rock or outlying [illegible] with deep water all round, off which the [illegible] instant roll or be swept bodily, [illegible] water exactly as happened nine [illegible] th the ill-fated Cape passenger steamer [illegible] Castle on an outlying reef off [illegible]. What followed then ? With the sea running high all round and the waves breaking over the bulwarks, without a word or trace of alarm in their demeanour, all ranks of those so rudely aroused fell in below on the main and troop decks dressed, with their boots on and rifles in hand, obeying orders as if on parade, not a man moving from his posion though death was staring one and all in the face. Formed up there in the confined space of the between decks for upwards of an hour they stood waiting to do what they should next be told while the officers of the ship were taking measures to discover the exact whereabouts of the vessel and the lie of the land and their prospects of saving those in their charge. For a moment at this time there seemed a ray of hope, on the nearness of the ship to the shore being at lenght ascertained, but it was a small one. As a fact, indeed, the Warren Hastings had gone aground at the only spot along the coast where there was a chance that she would remain long enough above water for those on board to be got ashore. The position of the ship then being ascertained, and it being found that there was room on the rocks to land, Commander Gerald E. Holland, D. S. O., Royal Indian Marine, commanding the transport, gave orders for the disembarkation to begin by means of ropeladders from the bows. The ship meanwhile was remaining on an even keel though bumping heavily until about an hour and a-half after she struck, the ship gave a heavy lurch to starboard and began to show signs of heeling over and sinking in deep water. That avely altered the situation, and incidentally brought about what was undoubtedly the severest test of discipline of all undergon that terrible morning. The disembarkation of the men was ordered to cease at once, and directions were given that the women and children and the sick, the landing of whom it had been thought safe to defer until daylight, when it could be managed with greater security, sould be passed out and overboard to the rocks without a moment's delay. The sea was now breaking on the upper deck on the starboard side, while it was impossible to walk on the slanting deck anywhere without clinging on to something.

Not a murmur, not a sign of shrinking or moving from their posts on the part of the soldiers, greeted this order, though it must have seemed to most that the end was not far off. All stood where they were holding on as best they could as they passed the women and children and sick through until the last had been removed ashore. Things were getting worse on board every moment, the ship heeling more and more every minute, and then finally, when it had become apparent that not another minute must be lost if those remaining on board were to have a chance of saving themselves, the men were ordered to discard their rifles and boots and those who could swim to save themselves as best they could. In this way the last of those on board the Warren Hastings finally reached the shore though even then at great risk owing to the heavy sea and backwash off the rocks, not a few men being saved by the individual gallantry of comrades. So the 993 people on board the Warren Hastings in addition to the crew were rescued only two lives out of the whole number of those on board being lost—two Indian natives a cook, and an officers servant who perished through direct disobedience to orders. From first to last says Lord Wolseley the most perfect discipline was maintained and all orders issued were instantly obeyed without noise, confusion or hesitation. The Commander-in-Chief closes his order with an expression of pride at the behaviour of the troops which will command universal assent and be shared in by every Englishman and his lordship adds an expression of admiration of the coolness courage and resource shown by the commander of the Warren Hastings and his officers.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

THE unpleasant discovery has recently been made that a number of forged Bank of England Notes are in circulation. These spurious £20 notes apparently emanated from Vienna, where the printing and water mark were so skilfully executed that experts in such matters have been almost deceived. Considering the large profit accruing from successful forgery of Bank Notes it is not to be wondered at that occasionally persons are prepared to risk detection. The art of imitation, however, is not confined to such valuable commodities as Bank Notes : let any ordinary article of household consumption become popular, and there are people who will at once bring out something looking as near akin to the original as the law will allow, but often differing widely from it in intrinsic value. Take, for instance, an article like Liebig Company's Extract which through the efforts of the Liebig Company has now become a household word. The Company's success has given rise to numberless imitations, many being called by Liebig's name but in this case the public can more easily detect the original than in the case of the Bank Notes as the the Liebig Company's alone carries the inventor's signature, J. V. Liebig, in blue.

OF near 17 lakhs of maunds of rice and other food-grains conveyed by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta between 18th January and 27th February, of which the destination is known, nearly 12 lakhs of maunds, or more than seven-tenths, found their way to the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H B Skrine is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 12th April 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

Mr H F Bartlett has been permitted to resigned H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st April 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties duties :—Surgn-Lieut E M Illington, and F D Browne, I M S, (Madras).

Surgn Major L A Waddell, M B, I M S (Bengal), Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 6th April 1897.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—Surgn Lieut Col H Hamilton, M D, I M S (Bengal), Surgn Majors J I Routh, and H E Deane, A M S, Surgn Capt F W C Jones, M B, A M S, Surgn Lieut C M Fleury, A M S, and A F W King, I M S (Bombay).

Surgn Capt R Heard, M B, B C H, I M S (Bengal), was employed under the Govt of the Punjab from the 18th Jan to the 12th Feb 1897 and under the Foreign Dept on plague duty from the 13th Feb to the 24th March 1897. His services were replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 26th March 1897.

Surgn Lieut J A Black, M B, C M, I M S (Bengal), was employed under the Govt of the Punjab from the 22nd Feb to the 21st March 1897, and his services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for plague duty, with effect from the 24th March 1897.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—Surgn Capt R W H Jackson, M D, A M S, Surgn Lieut S P James, and P Dee, I M S (Madras).

Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, Cap 104), section 7, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr C A Wilkins, Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beverley, or until further orders.

Mr J Lowis, Barrister-at-Law, Asst to the Govt Advocate, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Govt Advocate, during the absence on leave of Mr C E Fox, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police :—Lieut W J Windsor, 19th Punjab Infy ; Lieut H A Scott, 7th Madras Infy ; and Lieut W B T Abbey, 2nd Bo Lancers.

The services of Mr G J Noble, a Dist Supt of Police in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 18th March 1897.

The services of Mr R E Acklom, Asst Inspr Genl of Police, B, B and C I and R M Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Rev H O Moore, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 1st May 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W Booth, M A, Principal of the Hooghly College, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Assam, during the absence on furlough of Mr J Willson, M A, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G P Belchan, Extra Asst Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, to be Extra Asst Supt, 1st grade (supernumerary), with effect from the 1st April 1896.

Mr L J Pocock, Extra Asst Supt, 3rd grade, Survey of India Dept, to be Extra Asst Supt, 1st grade (supernumerary), with effect from the 1st April 1896.

Lieut Col J R Hobday, I S C, Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is appointed Asst Surveyor Genl in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices of the Survey of India Dept, with effect from 4th Feb 1897, vice Col M W Rogers, R E, retired.

Mr A E Spring, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is appointed Asst Surveyor Genl in charge Engraving and Drawing Offices of the Survey of India Dept, with effect from 22nd Jan 1897, vice Col W H Wilkins, I S C retired.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for famine duty :—Lieut P H Cunningham, 1st Regt of Bo Infy (Grenadiers) ; and Lieut B F R Holbrooke, 24th (Baluchistan Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bo Infy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut M T Elderton, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt of the 8th Bo Infy, is appointed to be Cant Magte of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 22nd March, 1897, and during the absence of Capt C A Brown, or until further orders.

With reference to the notifications of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, Nos 286-I and 287-I, dated the 23rd Jany, 1884, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt R B Berkeley, I S C, an Asst to the Govr Gens Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, vice Capt A F Bruce, with effect from the 23rd March, 1897.

The services of Surgn Major R Ross, I M S (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 30th March, 1897, the date on which he was relieved of the duties of officiating Residency Surgeon at Bangalore.

Mr D E McCracken acted sub pro tem as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti from the 23rd Feb to the 1st April, 1897, both days inclusive.

Mr C S Bayley of the Indian Civil Service, Political Agent of the 1st (additional 1st) Class, and Political Agent in Bikanir, is appointed, on return from furlough, to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti sup pro tem, with effect from the 2nd April, 1897, and until further orders.

Capt O G Ievers, I S C, Asst Commr of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to be Cant Magte at Secunderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr C E Biddulph, who reverts to his appointment as an Assit Commr of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

The services of Mr P P Dease, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, were temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept from the 18th Feb to the 12th March, 1897, both days inclusive.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R E Hamilton, Accountant Genl, Bengal, is granted furlough for one year, six months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st May 1897.

Mr T H Biggs, Offig Depy Auditor Genl, is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl, Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Hamilton, or until further orders.

Mr K J Padshah is appointed to be Comptroller, Post Office, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

Mr G C Rae was on duty as Asst Accountant Genl, Madras, from the 5th to the 20th March 1897, both days inclusive.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Col H H Harvey Kelly, I S C, Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, is appointed Supt, Army Clothing, Madras, with effect from 13th March 1897, vice Col H R Shelly, resigned.

Col (Bgdr Genl) T B Tyler, R A C on the Staff, R A, Punjab Command, to be Inspr Genl of Artillery in India, with the temporary rank of Major Genl, vice Major Genl H C Lewes, whose tenure has expired, dated 29th March, 1897.

Major T H Haughton, 2nd Regt of Madras Infy, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Mandalay Dist, to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the Dist Staff, Madras Command, vice Col W L Ranking, who has resigned, dated 4th April 1897.

Capt (Brevet Major) L Herbert, Central India Horse, Interpreter to the Comdr in Chief in India, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl and Qrmr Genl, Malakand, vice Capt (Brevet Major) R H Twigg, who has vacated, dated 27th March 1897.

Col E A Money, I S C Depy Adjt Genl, Army Head Quarters, India to officiate in command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed, vice Bgdr Genl H G Waterfield, C B, I S C on leave, dated 1st April 1897.

Major (Brevet Lieut Col E G Barrow, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bengal Infy Asst Adjt Genl Rawal Pindi district, to officiate as First Depy Secy, with effect from the 2nd April 1897, vice Col M J King Harman on furlough.

Major J Shakespear, C I E., D S O, Leinster Regt Asst Commr Assam, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 28th March 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India, the undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified—Lieuts—E S Gale R Dub Fusiliers, offg wing officer 1st Regt of Madras Infy (Pioneers) 11th March 1897. A L Longhurst, Border Regt, offg wing officer, 10th Regt (1st Burma Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infy, 25th Feb 1897 ; and Second-Lieut G D Bruce, Rl Fusiliers, offg wing officer, 1st Regt of Madras Infy (Pioneers), 27th Feb 1897.

COLONELS ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned Colonels of the General Lists are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified :—4th April 1897—E W Begbie, C B, D S O, and W L Ranking, Madras Infy 9th April 1897—N F Parker, Bengal Infy.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Sub-Condr J Baker to be Condr, Sergt (Supernumerary Sub-Condr) F Ferris, is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Condr,—with effect from the 27th Feb 1897, vice Condr E T Chase, who has retired.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval :—Capt F R H Chapman, I S C, 14th March 1897 ; and Surgn Lieut Col E W Young, I M S, Bo Estabt, Staff Surgn and medical officer, Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, 1st May 1897.

The undermentioned Senior Asst Surgns of the India Subordinate Medical Dept are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval :—Hony Surgn Capt J Fitzpatrick, Bengal estabt, 11th Nov 1896 ; and Hony Surgn Capt H Hawkes, Madras estabt, 1st Jan 1897.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extensio of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Engr A Mitchell R I M, (m c) for three months.

A BENGAL paper understands that General Sir Baker Russell is in favour of turning all Light Horse Corps in the Bengal Command into Mounted Infantry, the new General holding the view that in actual warfare the mounted infantry volunteer would be more useful than the cavalryman. The C. L. H. in old days, adds our contemporary, used to be Mounted Rifles, but the equipment was then no more effective than the cavalry equipment, in fact it was less so. The corps were armed with the M. H. carbine and a short sword bayonet, which would have been no use whatever on service, for it was in the first place too heavy for the carbine and rendered the latter practically harmless as a shooting weapon, and if used as a sword by itself it would not have been in the least bit effective. Now-a-days the various Light Horse Corps in India are armed with the ordinary cavalry equipment, that is to say the sword and carbine. On service they probably would not do very much execution with the sabre, but it is better than the old sword bayonet. But volunteer cavalry are extremely unlikely to be required for anything else but police where corps are quartered in big towns, and when in the district for outpost and reconnoitring duty, linked to a regular force. The likelihood of their ever being required to fulfil the same part in actual warfare as regular cavalry is extremely remote.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SOME people have a morbid fear of taking physic. They will consult the doctor readily enough, and pay him his fee ungrudgingly; but if they are asked to take medicine rather freely they wonder whether it may not, on a wide calculation, do them more harm than good; and they often end by not taking it, or by taking it too intermittently, or for too short a time for it to be of any real service to them. Now this is a survival from an earlier period, and a survival which does so much harm that it ought to be exposed and extirpated. It is easy to understand why our grandfathers and grandmothers had a wholesome fear of physic; and why they took as little of it as was compatible with obedience to the art of their times. They believed that the average doctor, on the one hand, followed no scientific rules in his practice, and on the other had a direct pecuniary interest in sending in as many physic bottles as possible. Human nature being what it then was, the grandfathers of our patients saw as little of the doctor and his physic as they possibly could. But new times new manners; and we may certainly also say, "new men." In our day, the doctor knows the physiological effects produced by his ordinary everyday medicines quite well; and, since he now often charges a fee for his visits and consultations quite apart from his physic, there is little or no temptation for him to supply his patient with superfluous powders and pills. This general rule, then, for patients is, or ought to be, thoroughly established and trustworthy—whenever a doctor thinks it desirable to order physic the patient ought loyally to take it.

The letters and telegrams of newspaper correspondents in France have recently contained more than one reference to a method of forcibly straightening the spine in cases of curvature which has been introduced or revived by Dr. Calot who has been followed by Dr. Phocas. We have even seen in an illustrated paper a drawing showing the mode in which the operation is carried out. The wide dissemination of glowing statements with such headings as "A Hunchback Straightened" is, we fear calculated to raise false hopes and bring about the application of a method—which, to say the least, is still in the experimental stage to—to cases for which it would be utterly unsuitable. An English surgeon of large experience of whom we have made inquiries writes with regard to this proposition to straighten the spinal coloumn by force:—"In lateral curvature it can only be effected by the wide rupture of ligaments and muscles which have become shortened in adaptation to the altered outline of the column. In Pott's disease it would be in the highest degree dangerous. When the vertebral bodies have been destroyed, if the column is straightened a great gap must be formed; but in the straightening it would seem certain that the nerves, where they leave the foramina, and which must have been carried out of their proper bearings during the formation of the curvature, would be subject to laceration. As to the spinal cord itself, it would undoubtedly be liable to severe injury. It appears to me, both in regard to scoliosis and Pott's disease, to merit nothing but condemnation."

All is not gold that glitters. The last number of the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, edited by Dr. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., has the following:—"A valued correspondent writes us that he has [illegible]red from correspondents and newspapers the [illegible]wing facts. During 1896 twenty-two so called Keeley 'gold Cures' suspended and dissolved. Twenty-seven gold-cure homes, where specific treatment for alcohol and opium was given, have gone out of business. Five new companies have been formed to sell rights to use secret inebriate cures. Three ex-superintendents of gold-cure establishments have committed suicide." To this he adds that in three years he has made notes of the relapse of nineteen practitioners who had been medical directors of gold-cure establishments.

It is understood that the German Emperor has decided not to accept Vice-Admiral Hollman's resignation of the naval secretaryship. This was expected, for the resignation would almost certainly have provoked a crisis, which the Government is anxious to avoid pending the provision for the next financial year. The Budget Committee upon the Navy Estimates proved obdurate in regard to many of the new vessels proposed. A vote of 1,000,000 marks was made as the first instalment for the battleship Ersatz Konig Wilhelm which is to be built at the Germania Yard, Kiel, and a further vote also for the two gunboats Ersatz Hyane and Ersatz Iltis; but the initial sums were refused for the two second-class cruisers "O" and "P" (sisters of Ersatz Freya, "K," "L," "M," and "N"), the despatch vessel Ersatz Falke, a divisional torpedo-boats, and a torpedo-boats. Not content with restricting the Government's new proposal, the committee further cut out a sum of 12,335,300 marks from the ordinary estimates (amounting in all to 66,545,594 marks), of which 4,000,000 marks were for further instalments for vessels already laid down. On Monday the extraordinary estimates, which included a first instalment of 1,000,000 marks towards a round total of 2,250,000 marks for strengthening the fortifications at Kiel and other works there, were approved. The action of the Budget Committee is doubtless influenced by complex considerations, but it has had many precedents in previous years. The committee has, in fact, always been suspicious of the Government and of the "boundless naval schemes" which have been foreshadowed, and has on many occasions curtailed and refused the demands made, with the result that the naval programme of 1888 was very greatly retarded. On the present occasion Admiral Hollman's unofficial and, as some hold, unconstitutional memorandum, wherein great schemes were propounded, as we explained last week, has exercised a deterrent effect on the political parties represented in the committee. It appears that the Government proposals were supported by the Conservatives and National Liberals, while the majority was composed mostly of the Clericals, Radicals, and Social-Democrats.

The debate in the Budget Committee was not luminous. It did not turn actually upon the naval needs of the country, but was an evidence of the party spirit and suspicion of the Government which widely prevail. Dr. Lieber, the Clerical leader, based his opposition upon the financial condition of the country, and suggested, in reply to Admiral Hollmann's plea that the members of the committee should regard the Navy Estimates from a broader standpoint than that of mere deputies, that the admiral should for a time discard his service uniform, and look upon himself as a representative of the Imperial Chancellor. Herr Richter, the Socialist, who generally speaks foolishly upon naval questions, threw out the absurd idea that certain articles in the English press which have been used in urging the views of the Government, had been inspired from the semi-official press bureau in Berlin, through which they had been circulated. It is generally admitted by those who know the inner workings of German parliamentary life that Admiral Hollmann's position has been a very difficult one, and that, on the whole, he has in the past managed to steer a skilful course between Imperial views and financial and Governmental possibilities. The genesis of his late memorandum is not fully known, but there can be no doubt it was inspired in the highest quarters. The adhesion which he gave to it may perhaps be an evidence that he has wearied of a somewhat thankless task. Prince Hohenlohe is understood to have held himself somewhat aloof from the great schemes put forward, and it was after a conference with him that the Emperor decided to decline the Naval Secretary's resignation. The final decision of the estimates rested, of course, with the Reichstag, and, pending the full discussion, the negotiations between the Government and the Clericals, and between the political parties themselves, have been carried on.

An interesting comparison of the French and German Armies has been made, from which it appears that the latter tops the list, the peace footing of the German Army being put at 28,370 officers and 549,989 men, whilst of the French Army's given at 28,033 officers and 524,931 men.



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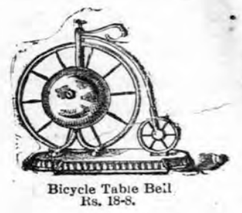
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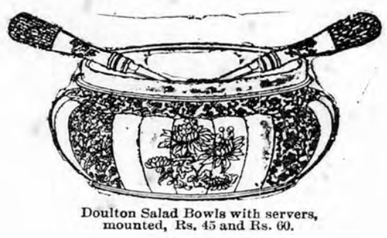

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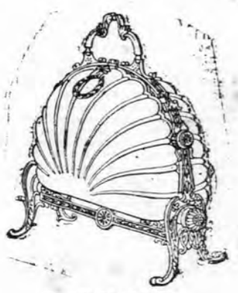

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